

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 186

PRICE TWO CENTS

DEPARTING THROGS SHOW THE BEGINNING OF VACATION SEASON

Real Exodus From Boston
for the Summer Starts and
Express and Baggage Men
Have Their Hands Full

STATIONS CROWDED

Departing Through Trains
Carry Many Passengers,
Some for Week End,
Others for Months of Rest

Vacation time is on in earnest today, for the heaviest exodus of the summer always comes on the day before the Fourth. Until after midnight, Tuesday, the express and transfer companies kept their men busy delivering trunks at the North and South terminals, and the wagons began to arrive again this morning before daylight.

The baggage men at the stations finished everything before they stopped late last night, but this morning they found 800 or 1000 trunks, bags and suit cases ahead of them, and a line of wagons backed up to the platforms with the steady rattle of more pieces of baggage tumbling down upon them labeled Bar Harbor, Portland, North Conway, St. John, Profile house, North Woodstock, Narragansett Pier, Catskill landing, Pittsfield, Nantucket, Block Island, Sebourn Lake, Lenox and scores of other points to which the vacationists will radiate today.

Today is the day when the suburbanite whose commutation ticket happens to have run out takes one look at the long "queues" at each of the ticket windows and goes to his train, to pay his fare, for there would be little chance of catching his regular train with one of those long lines ahead of him.

The entrance to the South station is the best place to watch the departing vacationists, for most of the persons using this terminal enter here. Over 100 a minute pass in, and often the number rises to 250 in that period. Streaming down both sides of Summer street they come, and up Atlantic avenue from the Revere Beach road and the steamship wharves. In twos and threes and in groups of a dozen, sometimes they come, the men stepping springily in their new rubber-soled oxfords, and trim looking in their fresh blue and gray serge; the women with the inevitable leather handbag that has largely taken the place of dress suit cases with them. Now and then a summerish young girl hurries along with a tennis racket in her hand, and just behind a youth with a bag of golf clubs. They are going away over the holiday, probably, with their vacation to come later in the month or in August.

Everybody is carrying an extra wrap on the arm against the versatile climatic conditions of our good New England states.

Across Dewey square they come in a ragged column, with every few moments a gap where the traffic policeman held up the crowd to allow a wagon to pass. Forty persons will collect, just in the passing of a cracker dray.

From the special entrance to the elevated station another 200 come from every through train and keep the turnstiles almost constantly on a whirl.

At the North station, as at the South station, many arrive in taxis, alighting at one of the dozen doors admitting to the main train shed. Perhaps they have their tickets bought. Others join the lines at the ticket windows. Others cluster around the information booth like bees around a hive.

However excited the inquirers, the omniscient gentleman within never appears disturbed. Every hair on his head remains neatly in place, as he listens to two or three questions at once. "Your train leaves at 11:30, madam. You change at Portland to a Grand Trunk train leaving that city at 1:50 for Lake Sebago. You can continue on the train or change to the steamer via Bay of Naples. Fare the same either route." All this without looking at a time-table.

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Vote to Go to Sea Girt in
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A protest by William O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island against the seating of national committeeman George F. Greene from Rhode Island, was overruled by the committee, it being held that since the convention has certified the personnel of the committee that the latter body had no jurisdiction and could merely accept the members named.

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Arrangements for the trip had been completed this afternoon by Sergeant-at-Arms Martin. The committee plans to leave Baltimore on a special car at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will not resemble except on call of the chairmen. The understanding among committeemen was that Governor Wilson would pick William McComb, who was his campaign manager in the pre-convention fight, to manage his campaign before election and the committee would ratify this choice.

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Second in importance only to the nomination of President and Vice-President was the adoption of the platform which was read by Senator John W. Kern and Martin Wade. This followed the naming of the vice-presidential candidate and its was adopted with a shout. There were no attempts to criticize or change it. The delegates wanted to go home.

When the convention suspended the regular order of business—the nomination of a vice-presidential candidate—shortly before 11 p. m., to make way for the reading and adoption of the platform, six candidates for the vice-presidency had been placed in nomination. They were:

Governor Burke of North Dakota.
Governor Marshall of Indiana.
Elmore W. Hurst of Illinois.
Martin J. Wade of Iowa.
James W. Preston of Maryland.
Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.
Champ Clark.

H. H. Dean of Georgia placed Speaker Clark in nomination and took the convention unawares. The Clark leaders held excited conferences and the speaker himself was called on the telephone.

Mr. Clark declined absolutely, and said he would not accept if nominated. The District of Columbia placed William J. Bryan's name in nomination amid laughter and cheers.

Mr. Bryan took the platform and was given a great cheer. He said for 16 years he had been a "fighting man" and now desired to say a word in the nature of a valedictory.

Mr. Bryan said if he had any enemies, those who were his enemies had a monopoly in hatred, for he did not feel that way toward any human being. He said he held his country above any person. "Tonight," said Colonel Bryan, "with joy I surrender the standard I have borne in three campaigns to the nominee of this convention, and I challenge any one to say it has ever been lowered in the face of the enemy."

CAR STRIKE PROBE HEARING RESUMED AFTER DISORDERS

Five former Elevated employees testified before the state arbitration board today relative to being discharged by the company after they joined the union. The witnesses were John H. Kellher, James F. Dowling, William H. Garvey, Edward M. Henneberry, conductors, and J. J. Henry, a motorman.

James H. Vahey counsel for the Boston Elevated strikers at the investigation, today began putting on the stand presidents of the various carmen's unions in Massachusetts. He said he would call the head of every union and by his testimony would show unions have been beneficial both to themselves and to the companies.

The first witness was John H. Reardon of Worcester, for nine years president of the carmen's union in the western part of the state. He said that roads by which his men were employed cooperated with its men and that when any differences arose they were quickly arbitrated. These relations were due to the existence of the union, he said.

Patrick Sheehan of Brockton, president of the Bay State line unions in that city and New England vice-president of the national organization, also testified. He told how wages and working conditions had been improved by the union and of the cooperation of the company with its men. He said arbitration had been necessary but once in six years.

Mr. Sheehan said he was at the meeting when the strike was called. He said he and Fred Fay and others had tried to prevent the calling of the strike at that time, but that a man in the rear of the hall who is now a "loyal" employee in dicted the men to strike.

M. J. Roach and William Powers, motormen, testified that they were discharged when they joined the union. Thomas Shine was recalled to the stand. The hearing was then adjourned to Monday. It is expected that the hearing will be ended Monday night.

Walter Solen was fined \$10 in the municipal court today on a charge of assaulting an officer. Solen is a former L. employee. Patrick L. Curley also a former L. employee was held in \$500 for the August session of the grand jury and Arthur E. Corey, a Boston & Maine employee, was held in \$500.

Michael D. Connor of Charlestown, a former conductor, on charges of assault on a conductor and assault on a motorman on July 1, was sentenced to one year on each charge. He appealed and was held in \$1000 for the August term. Probable cause was also found on the charge of robbery, and he was held on this charge for the grand jury.

Robert Frost, a former employee, on a charge of disorderly conduct was fined \$10.

Tuesday was rather a tumultuous day following the refusal of acting Governor Robert Luce to allow the strikers to make any demonstration inside the State House at a meeting they had planned.

From the State House the men paraded in two divisions, in all about 700, to Wells Memorial hall, where mass meetings were held. In the vicinity of the hall on Washington street was the most marked disorder. As the men approached the building there was a congestion of traffic and several street cars were held up. Four of the car crews that got stalled were forced to flee from their cars, as were their passengers.

In a statement given out last evening the Elevated says:

"The Boston Elevated Railway Company has maintained that only the smaller part of its employees on June 7 left its employ. That such a statement is true today's demonstration offered ample proof. Effort was made on the part of the leaders of former Elevated employees to show their actual strength. Careful count of those present shows that not more than 900 took part in the demonstration in front of the State House. The most radical estimate has not placed the number at more than 1500 including all those present, former employees and others."

GOVERNOR OSBORNE DESERTS ROOSEVELT

LANSING, Mich.—In a long statement issued today Governor Osborne voiced his sentiments against a third party and expressed a hope that Mr. Roosevelt would abandon his plans for a convention in August and not be a candidate for the presidency. The Michigan Governor was one of seven governors who met in Chicago and requested Mr. Roosevelt to become an active candidate for the Republican nomination.

Governor Osborne said that he saw no necessity for a new party just now. He praised Governor Wilson and said Republicans could vote for the New Jersey man without leaving their party or bolting.

UNITED SHOE SUIT PUT OVER

Suit of the United Shoe Machinery Company against Charles H. Jones, a shoe manufacturer, to recover \$100,000 for alleged libel, went over to July 8 when it came up before Judge Pierce in the equity session of the superior court today on motion of the defendant for appointment of an auditor and to have the plaintiff answer further interrogatories.

A. PIATT ANDREW OUT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing)
A. PIATT ANDREW

WASHINGTON—A. Piatt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned.

Mr. Andrew, it is said, criticizes in his letter of resignation the methods of the treasury department under Secretary MacVeagh.

Mr. MacVeagh has gone to Dublin, N. H., to spend the Fourth.

This statement was issued at the White House.

"Mr. Andrew's resignation as assistant secretary of the treasury was requested, submitted and accepted in view of his failure to obey orders given him by the secretary."

Mr. Andrew, who was the assistant secretary, in charge of fiscal bureaus, was before his appointment assistant professor of economics at Harvard University, and was the expert assistant to the national monetary commission. He is a writer on financial subjects and a native of New York.

In June, 1910, he was named assistant secretary of the treasury, taking the place of Charles D. Norton, who resigned to take the position of private secretary to President Taft. He was educated at Lawrenceville school, N. J., from 1886 to 1890, and Princeton University from 1890 to 1893. He received his Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1900, and has studied at Berlin and Paris.

AERO CLUB SERVES WRITS TO APPEAR UPON THREE FLIERS

Writs were served on Aviators Glenn Martin, Philip Page and Charles K. Hamilton at the meet at Squantum today by the Aero Club of America, which demands their presence before the club directors in New York on July 19 to explain why they entered the Boston meet when it was not sanctioned by the club.

Winthrop M. Southworth, who served the writs, said he would probably serve them on other aviators at Squantum tomorrow.

Another organization in America may assume the agency for the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in place of the Aero Club of America, according to Roy Knabenshue, manager for Glen L. Martin and Miss Blanche Stuart Scott, flying this week with a dozen others at the aviation meet at Squantum.

Notice that the aviators would all be disqualified for flying here was brought by word of Prof. R. W. Willson but Mr. Knabenshue said notice in writing was required. Mr. Knabenshue said that having come from the Pacific coast and made a contract on the strength of telegrams that the meet would be sanctioned he could not break that contract without being financially liable.

BRITISH TITANIC INQUIRY ENDED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Board of Trade's inquiry into the sinking of the White Star liner Titanic was ended today when Atty.-Gen. Sir Rufus Isaacs concluded his argument with the statement that it was with extreme regret that he reached the conclusion that there was no excuse for the inaction of Captain Lord of the steamship Californian.

Lord Mersey interrupted to say that it was his opinion that if Captain Lord saw the distress signals and neglected to make a reasonable effort to go to the liner's relief, he was guilty of a misdemeanor. Sir Rufus agreed with him.

ROAD BREAKS RECORDS

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company broke all records for iron ore hauling during June, handling a total of 1,153,000 tons of ore, an increase of 217,000 over June, 1911.

FORTY COMPLAINTS OF THE B. & M. FILED FROM SPRINGFIELD

George S. Wentworth Testifies of His Experiences at
Railroad Hearing Held Before
Commissioner Prouty

TELLS OF ADVANCES

Lowell Chemical Manufacturer Says His Company
Has to Send Goods Four
Miles by Team to Terminals

E. H. Naylor, secretary of the Springfield Board of Trade, filed 40 complaints against delay of cars on the Boston & Maine roads with the interstate commerce commission at the hearings on railroad conditions in New England being given before Commissioner Prouty in the federal building today. The complaints pertained to delays all over New England and came from various Springfield merchants and manufacturers.

George S. Wentworth of Boston, a lumber merchant, said that he had been discriminated against by the Maine Central and Boston & Maine roads because he had brought suit against them to recover overcharges made on shipments of lumber.

Mr. Wentworth testified that there had been advances in lumber rates from New England points to the South and West, but that no increases had been made for shipments by railroad in the West and South to New England. These charges, he said, were made by the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads. "Do these advances enter into the increase in the cost of lumber?" witness was asked by Robert Homans, counsel for the chamber of commerce.

"Yes, sir," replied witness, "the cost is more, but the price of lumber is established independent of the freight rates and the loss comes out of the pockets of the dealers."

He said that under the old rate it cost but \$7.80 for a shipment of 30,000 pounds. The increase has been from one third of a cent to 3 cents.

The witness testified that he had been frequently overcharged by the railroads, and explained that shipments of lumber are weighed, and that the dealers are charged that way for shipments. He said he had been obliged to bring suit against the B. & M. and the Maine Central roads to recover overcharges. The system of weighing the shipments, he stated, was not satisfactory.

Because of the suits brought by him against the roads, Mr. Wentworth testified, these roads had discriminated against him. He cited one instance where he applied for a tariff from the Maine Central immediately after they had been issued, and received word back that the copies had all been distributed. He said that he requested a small independent dealer to apply for a tariff for him, after receiving the letter from the railroad, and the independent dealer received a tariff and gave it to the witness. He said he testified to this to show discrimination.

Attorney Homans asked the witness if he did not know that the railroads were not compelled to give out the tariffs.

He replied he was aware of that, but that it was impracticable to do business without the tariff.

At this juncture Commissioner Prouty said that if the railroads gave a tariff to one shipper they should give them to all and not show discrimination.

The witness testified that the movement of cars was bad, that the overcharges were unjust and had taken thousands of dollars out of his pocket. This alone, he stated, had caused him so much concern that he did not give the delay of cars much thought.

Witness testified that a few days before the present hearing he was visited by an official of the B. & M., who asked him to write a letter to the interstate commerce commission praising the service of that road.

"I told him," replied Mr. Wentworth, "that I would be only too pleased to do anything I could to help him, but that it was out of the question for me to praise the service after the way I had been treated."

"Before leaving my office the official asked me to consider the matter over night and he said he would call in the morning and see me. He called and I told him I could not write the letter."

"Wasn't you asked to do the same thing by the Chamber of Commerce?" witness was asked by Attorney Buckland.

"No sir," replied Mr. Wentworth. "I was asked if I had any complaint to make and received a circular from the Chamber of Commerce."

Witness then was asked about his charges of discrimination against him by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central. He said that the Boston & Maine discriminated against him by not handling his cars expeditiously at junction points where the cars were shifted from other tracks onto those of the Boston & Maine.

He was asked by Attorney Buckland if he could state what other dealers had said about being discriminated against.

(Continued on page four, column five)

A RECENT ADVERTISER

Says of the Monitor's Employment Columns:

"Your paper certainly
brings RESULTS and
should be appreciated
by all."

Try an "Employment Ad"
No charge

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States 2c
To Foreign Countries 20c

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From the State House the men paraded in two divisions, in all about 700, to Wells Memorial hall, where mass meetings were held. In the vicinity of the hall on Washington street was the most marked disorder. As the men approached the building there was a congestion of traffic and several street cars were held up. Four of the cars crews that got stalled were forced to flee from their cars, as were their passengers.

In a statement given out last evening the Elevated says:

"The Boston Elevated Railway Company has maintained that only the smaller part of its employees on July 7 left its employ. That such a statement is true today's demonstration offered ample proof. Effort was made on the part of the leaders of former Elevated employees to show their actual strength. Careful count of those present shows that not more than 900 took part in the demonstration in front of the State House. The most radical estimate has not placed the number at more than 1500 including all those present, former employees and others."

GOVERNOR OSBORNE DESERTS ROOSEVELT

LANSING, Mich.—In a long statement issued today Governor Osborne voiced his sentiments against a third party and expressed a hope that Mr. Roosevelt would abandon his plans for a convention in August and not be a candidate for the presidency. The Michigan Governor was one of seven governors who met in Chicago and requested Mr. Roosevelt to become an active candidate for the Republican nomination.

Governor Osborne said that he saw no necessity for a new party just now. He praised Governor Wilson and said Republicans could vote for the New Jersey man without leaving their party or bolting.

SUITED SHOE SUT PUT OVER

Unit of the United Shoe Machinery Company against Charles H. Jones, a shoe manufacturer, to recover \$100,000 for alleged libel, went over to July 8 when it came up before Judge Pierce in the equity session of the superior court today on motion of the defendant for appointment of an auditor and to have the plaintiff answer further interrogatories.

A. PIATT ANDREW OUT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing)
A. PIATT ANDREW

WASHINGTON—A. Piatt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned.

Mr. Andrew, it is said, criticizes in his letter of resignation the methods of the treasury department under Secretary MacVeagh.

Mr. MacVeagh has gone to Dublin, N. H., to spend the Fourth.

This statement was issued at the White House.

"Mr. Andrew's resignation as assistant secretary of the treasury was requested, submitted and accepted in view of his failure to obey orders given him by the secretary."

Mr. Andrew, who was the assistant secretary, in charge of fiscal bureaus, was before his appointment assistant professor of economics at Harvard University, and was the expert assistant to the national monetary commission. He is a writer on financial subjects and a native of La Porte, Ind.

In June, 1910, he was named assistant secretary of the treasury, taking the place of Charles D. Norton, who resigned to take the position of private secretary to President Taft. He was educated at Lawrenceville school, N. J., from 1886 to 1890, and Princeton University from 1890 to 1893. He received his Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1900, and has studied at Berlin and Paris.

AERO CLUB SERVES WRITS TO APPEAR UPON THREE FLIERS

Writs were served on Aviators Glenn Martin, Philip Page and Charles K. Hamilton at the meet at Squantum today by the Aero Club of America, which demands their presence before the club directors in New York on July 10 to explain why they entered the Boston meet when it was not sanctioned by the club.

Winthrop M. Southworth, who served the writs, said he would probably serve them on other aviators at Squantum tomorrow.

Another organization in America may assume the agency for the Federation Aeronaotique Internationale in place of the Aero Club of America, according to Roy Knabenshue, manager for Glen L. Martin and Miss Blanche Stuart Scott, flying this week with a dozen others at the aviation meet at Squantum.

Notice that the aviators would all be disqualified for flying here was brought by word of Prof. R. W. Willson but Mr. Knabenshue said notice in writing was required. Mr. Knabenshue said that having come from the Pacific coast and having made a contract on the strength of telegrams that the meet would be sanctioned he could not break that contract without being financially liable.

BRITISH TITANIC INQUIRY ENDED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Board of Trade's inquiry into the sinking of the White Star liner Titanic was ended today when Atty.-Gen. Sir Rufus Isaacs concluded his argument with the statement that it was with extreme regret that he reached the conclusion that there was no excuse for the inaction of Captain Lord of the steamship Californian. Lord Mersey interrupted to say that it was his opinion that if Captain Lord saw the distress signals and neglected to make a reasonable effort to go to the liner's relief, he was guilty of a misdemeanor. Sir Rufus agreed with him.

ROAD BREAKS RECORDS

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company broke all records for iron ore hauling during June, handling a total of 1,153,000 tons of ore, an increase of 217,000 over June, 1911.

FORTY COMPLAINTS OF THE B. & M. FILED FROM SPRINGFIELD

George S. Wentworth Testifies of His Experiences at
Railroad Hearing Held Before
Commissioner Prouty

TELLS OF ADVANCES

Lowell Chemical Manufacturer Says His Company
Has to Send Goods Four
Miles by Team to Terminals

E. H. Naylor, secretary of the Springfield Board of Trade, filed 40 complaints against delay of cars on the Boston & Maine roads with the interstate commerce commission at the hearings on railroad conditions in New England being given before Commissioner Prouty in the federal building today. The complaints pertained to delays all over New England and came from various Springfield merchants and manufacturers.

George S. Wentworth of Boston, a lumber merchant, said that he had been discriminated against by the Maine Central and Boston & Maine roads because he had brought suit against them to recover overcharges made on shipments of lumber.

Mr. Wentworth testified that there had been advances in lumber rates from New England points to the South and West, but that no increases had been made for shipments by railroads in the West and South to New England. These charges, he said, were made by the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads. "Do these advances enter into the increase in the cost of lumber?" witness was asked by Robert Homans, counsel for the chamber of commerce.

"Yes, sir," replied witness, "the cost is more, but the price of lumber is established independent of the freight rates and the loss comes out of the pockets of the dealers."

He said that under the old rate it cost but \$7.80 for a shipment of 30,000 pounds. The increase has been from one third of a cent to 3 cents.

The witness testified that he had been frequently overcharged by the railroads, and explained that shipments of lumber are weighed, and that the dealers are charged that way for shipments. He said he had been obliged to bring suit against the B. & M. and the Maine Central roads to recover overcharges. The system of weighing the shipments, he stated, was not satisfactory.

Because of the suits brought by him against the roads, Mr. Wentworth testified, these roads had discriminated against him. He cited one instance where he applied for a tariff from the Maine Central immediately after they had been issued, and received word back that the copies had all been distributed. He said that he requested a small independent dealer to apply for a tariff for him, after receiving the letter from the railroad, and the independent dealer received a tariff and gave it to the witness. He said he testified to this to show discrimination.

Attorney Homans asked the witness if he did not know that the railroads were not compelled to give out the tariffs.

He replied he was aware of that, but that it was impracticable to do business without the tariff.

At this juncture Commissioner Prouty said that if the railroads gave a tariff to one shipper they should give them to all and not show discrimination.

The witness testified that the movement of cars was bad, that the overcharges were unjust and had taken thousands of dollars out of his pocket. This alone, he stated, had caused him so much concern that he did not give the delay of cars much thought.

Witness testified that a few days before the present hearing he was visited by an official of the B. & M. who asked him to write a letter to the interstate commerce commission praising the service of that road.

"I told him," replied Mr. Wentworth, "that I would be only too pleased to do anything I could to help him, but that it was out of the question for me to praise the service after the way I had been treated."

"Before leaving my office the official asked me to consider the matter over night and he said he would call in the morning and see me. He called and I told him I could not write the letter."

"Wasn't you asked to do the same thing by the Chamber of Commerce?" witness was asked by Attorney Buckland.

"No sir," replied Mr. Wentworth. "I was asked if I had any complaint to make and received a circular from the Chamber of Commerce."

Witness then was asked about his charges of discrimination against him by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central. He said that the Boston & Maine discriminated against him by not handling his cars expeditiously at junction points where the cars were shifted from other tracks onto those of the Boston & Maine.

He was asked by Attorney Buckland if he could state what other dealers had said about being discriminated against.

(Continued on page four, column five)

A RECENT ADVERTISER

Says of the Monitor's Employment Columns:

"Your paper certainly
brings RESULTS and
should be appreciated
by all."

Try an "Employment Ad"
No charge

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
In Foreign Countries.....10c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WHEN BABY LAUGHS

When baby laughs her happy eyes
Are like the sunniest of skies.
The smile that curls about her mouth
Is sweet as roses from the south.
About her smoothly rounded cheek
The dimples play at hide and seek.
While innocence with matchless grace
Crowns all the beauty of her face.

But skies become somewhat less bright
When stealing o'er her brow of white
There comes the shadow of a frown,
And raindrops from her eyes slip down
Across a cheek tear-stained and red.
From whence the dimples fair have fled.
While smiles give way to sorry sighs—
Oh, sorry plight! when baby cries.

The sea-bathing resorts' floating population
Is increasing at divers and sundry places.

PERHAPS

When all the facts are sifted out
They'll find—now don't say "Pooh!"
Some mother's slipper was, no doubt,
The very first "tan" shoe.

The many princely gifts being announced
These days from persons hardly suspected
Of being rich emphasize the fact
That millionaires are becoming so numerous
and inconspicuous we dare not, if we would, be impolite to any one
for fear we are turning away a possible
liberal benefactor.

EXPLAINING IT

Teacher—What street do you reside on, Johnnie?
Johnnie—Hour street.
Teacher—I understood your sister to say
Sixty-second street.
Johnnie—Yes'm, but don't sixty seconds
make an hour?

Mr. Roosevelt and his lieutenants are
now busily planning how to cut a party
in two and have half of it as large as
the whole of it was before.

Both the Chicago and Baltimore conventions
showed a disposition to let the "dark
horses" remain so.

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?

The ciruses that with the years
Come round, are strange events,
For while the people are in tiers,
Their pleasure is in tents.

Although nature is putting more and more
of "shortening" into each of her days,
the sun doesn't rise as early as it
formerly did.

ILLUMINATING

Teacher—Will some member of the class
tell me what is meant by the term,
"high explosives?"
Bright Youth—(with thoughts of the
Glorious Fourth)—It means sky-rockets
or something of that kind that explode
while they're up in the air.

AN AB-ORIGINAL PUN

The "Red Man," as we all well know,
Whene'er disposed to do so, he
Manipulates the huntsman's bow
With lots of "Injun"-uity.

As the average small boy, from some
friendly near-by hilltop, and without
price, observes the doings of the aviation
meet, he will yearningly wonder, no
doubt, how long it will be before aerial
baseball games will become popular.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRAINS

Special train service for those who
have planned to enjoy July 4 on the
South Shore or on Cape Cod will be provided
by the New York, New Haven &
Hartford railroad. A special train will
leave Plymouth at 7:25 p. m. tomorrow,
making all stops to Scituate and then
run express to Boston. Special train
will leave Provincetown at 9:25 p. m.,
connecting with branch trains leaving
Chatham at 8:20 p. m., Hyannis 7:00
p. m. and Woods Hole at 7:20 p. m.

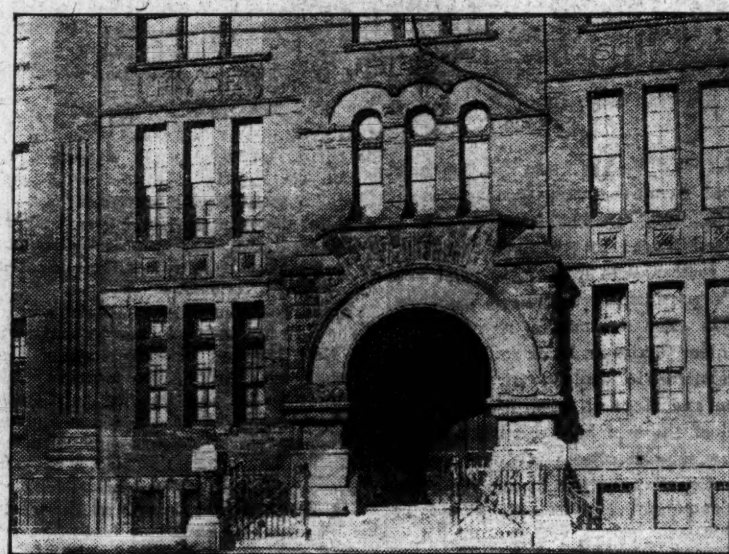
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
R. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—"Buddy Pals the Strings."
GAIETY—"Omigod 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Ghosts and Paid For."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.

DOORWAY OF HYDE SCHOOL



Entrance to the Hyde school on Ham-
mond street, Roxbury, is beneath a large
semicircular arch of brick surmounted
by stone blocks laid in ornamental de-
sign. The arch is supported by carved
decorative caps on short columns and
solid stone base. The set of three win-

dows above carries out the arch effect.
The doors which are paneled lengthwise
are set in beneath the arch a few feet.
The name of the school is in relief just
over the second-story windows with the
date of erection, 1884, in the center. A
fluted pilaster effect is produced on each
side of the entrance beyond the windows.

SCENES ATTENDING DEPARTURE OF THE ANCIENTS FOR EUROPE



Above—General Appleton and company lined up at State
House. Below—General Appleton about to receive
colors from Lieutenant-Governor Luce, who stands be-
side Lieut. J. D. Coady.

Independence day is to be observed
Thursday by the Ancient and Honorable
Artillery Company of Boston on board
the steamship Arabic, which is now on
the Atlantic bearing the organization to
London for a visit to the original or-
ganization, the Honourable Artillery Com-
pany of London. The foremost of Amer-
ican anniversary days will be cele-
brated with appropriate exercises in
which other passengers on the Arabic
are expected to participate.

Tuesday afternoon the Ancients
steamed down Boston Harbor, their de-
parture being heralded by the tooting
of whistles and the guns from Ft. War-
ren. Prior to embarking they paraded
through the business section of the city
and received national and state colors
from Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce at the
State House.

In addition to a reception and dinner
by the London company the Bostonians
will be reviewed by King George, will
visit Windsor Castle, and at Windsor
will mark the home of their first com-
mander, Robert Keayne, with a hand-
some bronze tablet. The Ancients will
return home late in August.

DOUBLE PIANO STOOL INVENTED
A Chicago man has designed a piano
stool which normally is large enough for
one person only but which can be made
quite comfortable for two, says the De-
troit Free Press. A pair of seats are
hinged together at one end and folded
upon each other, cushion sides out. In
this position they fit into an open box
which forms the top of the stool and
forms a single seat. When a duct is

threatened, however, the seats are opened
up into two, side by side, and the double
seat thus made fits into tracks on the
upper edge of the box, providing a per-
fectly firm and comfortable stool for
two. A lock keeps the seats from moving
in either case.

MILLIONS WASTED YEARLY
It is estimated that material capable
of yielding products valued at \$30,000,000
goes to waste annually in this
country.—Indianapolis News.

CHILDREN ARE FIRST IN PROGRAM READY FOR BIG CELEBRATION

Boston tomorrow is to have an Inde-
pendence day celebration prepared
and managed by the citizens. John
F. Dever, director of public celebrations,
and the committees of the Citizens Pub-
lic Celebrations Association, present a
program intended by them to represent
a safe and quiet Fourth.

The city parks are to be the setting
for exercises designed best to carry out
the holiday. Spectacular features, how-
ever, have not been omitted. The water
carnival in the Charles river basin at
night, for instance, has been planned
with attention to decorations, illumina-
tion and fireworks. The illuminated
boat parade is intended to bring out
decorated motor boats, barges, row
boats, war canoes and single and double
canoes.

Pageants and exercises by children are
to be features in many of the parks.
Special provision for children has been
made at Marine, Wood Island and Frank-
lin parks. The East Boston affair will
be of local nature, the intention being
to gather 5000 or more boys and girls
and their parents for a day of outdoor
pleasure.

The program for Franklin park is
more formal yet with ample opportunity
for unrestrained enjoyment. The Bos-
ton Social Union will present the "Page-
ant of Patriots," which was given Mem-
orial day.

All this at Franklin park has been
called the children's festival. Things like
balloons, parachutes, ice cream, and
donkeys rides have taken the place of
bombs and firecrackers.

The committee has tried hard to have
a few donkeys for the children to ride
and efforts have not been abandoned yet.
But they are hard to get, it says, so
pony carts may have to do.

The program will open officially at 10
o'clock tomorrow morning when the
Declaration of Independence will be read
from the balcony of the Old State House.
It is announced that if conditions are un-
favorable the exercises will be postponed
to Saturday.

Aside from the features of the musi-
cal celebration there will be rowing on
the Charles and baseball games morning
and afternoon. Following is the pro-
gram for the day:

10 a. m.—Reading of Declaration of
Independence from balcony of Old State
House, by Edward J. Rowen, of High
School of Commerce, in continental cos-
tume. Repeated in Faneuil hall after
oration.

10:30 a. m.—Orator exercises in
Faneuil hall, Joseph C. Pelletier, orator;
the Rev. Roger Sawyer, chaplain;
Mayor Fitzgerald, presiding.

9 a. m.—Military, naval, civic and
feature parade in Roxbury. Start from
Huntington avenue and Tremont street.

10 a. m.—Distribution of flowers and
flags by Floral Emblem Society on Bos-
ton Common.

2 to 6 p. m.—Children's festival, Frank-
lin park.

3 to 6 p. m.—Outdoor folk dancing and
music, Castle island, and children's enter-
tainment, North End. Program arranged historically
to indicate development of the country.
Music by Kenney's band, Walter F.
Randall, leader. Ice cream City Point
and Castle island for children taking part
in the program, which will take place
inside old Ft. Independence, made into
a theater for the occasion.

8 p. m.—Water carnival, Charles River
basin; general illumination of basin and
vicinity; illuminated parade of motor
boats, canoes, rowboats and barges;
floating concert by band stationed on
moving boat to be kept under way along
shore; display of fireworks. Music by
First Corps Cadet Band, John F. Field-
ing, leader.

8 a. m.—City athletic meet under the
direction of Municipal Athletic Associa-
tion, Boston Common, near Charles
street.

Noon—Sailing regatta, conducted by
Interclub Yacht Racing Association.
Start off Marine park, City Point.

4 p. m.—Swimming matches, foot
of Berkeley street, Charles river basin.

East Boston—Children's field day,
Wood Island park, starting at 10 a. m.
and continuing all day. Program ar-
ranged by Ralph E. Hawley, director
East Boston Social Center.

Roslindale, Mt. Hope, West Roxbury
and Germantown—Joint program at 8:30
a. m. on Washington street playground;
7:45 p. m., band concert, and 9 p. m.,
fireworks, Washington street playground.
Barrington-Sargent's Ninth Regiment
band, W. A. Barrington-Sargent, leader.
Forest Hills—Midnight bonfire, Gal-
vin's field on Bussey farm; 8 a. m., pa-

School Man to Dress In Colonial Costume to Read Independence Declaration



EDWARD J. ROWEN

rade of horrors; 9 a. m., patriotic pa-
rade of children, ice cream served to
children.

Jamaica Plain—Annual elaborate dis-
play of fireworks on Jamaica pond in the
evening, with a band concert at 8 a. m.
by D'Avino's band.

Hyde Park—Band concert at 7:45 p.
m., supplied by the Boston music depart-
ment, Regal Whitman band. Fireworks on
Sunnyside street lot at 8 p. m.

Brighton—Concert by Bordman's band,
D. W. Bordman, leader, at 8 p. m., at
North Brighton playground. Distribu-
tion of ice cream, etc., to children at
Oak square, Washington-Albiston and
Thomas Gardner schools, 10 to 12 a. m.

South Boston—Children will be given
tickets in the morning to three moving
picture houses, and in the afternoon
tickets good for ice cream or soda. At
8 p. m. fireworks at Marine park, and
concert by Post 26 G. A. R. band.

North End—Children's entertainment,
including free ice cream, and an evening
band concert by Ives band at 8 o'clock
in North square. North End park 10:30
a. m., athletic events for boys and girls.
West End—Distribution of ice cream
to children at Blossom street municipal
building, 2 p. m.

South End—In the afternoon 1500
children will be taken in special street
cars to Franklin park, to the "Country
Fair" and pageant. In the evening the
city provides a band concert at 8 o'clock
at Sharon and Albany streets, Bunker
Hill Cadet band, William McCready,
leader.

Other band concerts will be given at
Dunmore and Magazine streets, Rox-
bury, at 8 p. m., by the Boston Fusilier
band, F. M. Lynch, leader, and at 8 p. m.
at Neponset playground, in connection
with the fireworks in the evening, by
Stone's Military band, W. F. Randall,
leader.

Fireworks are to be seen at Long
Island and Parental school, West Rox-
bury, as usual, but the Suffolk school
for boys desires to use its allowance
for other purposes. An elaborate fire-
works display is scheduled at Franklin
field, at 8 p. m.

The city ferries will be free as usual.
Shipping in the harbor will display flags
as customary. Warships at the navy
yard will decorate during the day and
illuminate in the evening, and will train
their searchlights on Bunker Hill monu-
ment and the State House dome.

Celebration of the Fourth in the
North End will begin this evening on
the roof garden of the Civil Service
house, 112 Salem street. Phonograph
music and moving pictures, illustrating
events connected with the signing of
the Declaration of Independence will be
followed by addresses from Leo Lyons
and Philip Davis, director of the house.
There will also be singing and readings
by the pupils.

Tomorrow morning at North End park,
at the foot of Hanover street, there will
be athletic sports for the boys and girls.
At 1:30 there will be a free distribution
of ice cream to children at St. Mary's
hall, the Christopher Columbus school
and the polling booth on Battery street.
This will be followed by swimming con-
tests at the park at 3:15, the contests
to be open to both boys and girls, and
at 8 p. m. there will be a band concert
at the Prince street playground. The
celebration is in charge of Vincent
Brogna, Philip Davis and Mr. Grant of
the public celebration committee.

Settlement children under the direc-
tion of Miss Margaret Shipman will re-
peat the "Pageant of Patriotism" in the

open space near Abbottswood in Frank-
lin park at 4 o'clock Thursday after-
noon. This will follow an exhibition
of folk dancing under the direction of
Baroness Posse, which will start at 2
o'clock.

LIBERALS DEFER HONORING PREMIER

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the
New York Sun states that the suff-
ragist outbreaks have caused the Na-
tional Liberal C. L. to postpone its re-
ception in honor of Premier Asquith on
July 5 indefinitely. Three thousand in-
vitations had been issued, and many of
these had been sent to women.

The correspondent of the Sun learns
that Reginald McKenna, the home sec-
retary, is preparing a bill to submit to
the House of Commons whereby the im-
prisoned suffragists who are practising
a hunger strike will be let out on what
will be practically a ticket of leave in
order that they may recuperate, after
which they will be sent back to complete
their sentences.

C. W. BARRON SUES C. W. MORSE
DEDHAM, Mass.—Clarence W. Barron
of Boston filed in the Norfolk superior
court on Tuesday a suit of \$75,000
against Charles W. Morse of New York.



For Mothers Who Want to Quit Darning

WE MAKE 25c seamless
hosiery in all weights
for men, women and
children, guaranteed to
wear without holes for
four months. Instead of
guaranteeing "six pairs for six
months for \$1.50" we guarantee
"four pairs four months for \$1,"
giving you our guarantee on a four
pair purchase. If the hosiery does
not wear all over you get fine new
hosiery free. But you'll not need
to return Buster Brown's "DARN-
LESS" Guaranteed Hosiery be-
cause—
Less than one-half of one per
cent—less than one pair out of 200
—is returned. And these replaced
the day received, postage prepaid.

BUSTER BROWN'S DARNLESS GUARANTEED HOSE

costs 25c more to make than any
other 25c hosiery value we know.
And it's the only 25c silk like
guaranteed hosiery made for wo-
men. Heavily reinforced at high-
spliced heel, French (non-elastic)
garter top, knee, sole and toe with
2-, 3- and 4-ply pure linen thread
woven as strong as a napkin. But
the body—where wear is slight—
is made in any weight you want.

For Men, Women and Children Gauze and Heavy Weights—Out Sizes for Women—All Colors

Adults' hosiery in gauze or heavy
weights—children's in smooth or
ribbed styles. Fast dyed colors in
black, bleached, tan, heliotrope,
navy or pink.

Ask your dealer or order from us

If your dealer doesn't handle Buster's,
send \$1. with size, style, color and weight
and you'll receive your hosiery promptly.
Money back, of course, if not pleased.
Catalogue sent on request.

Buster Brown's New Book

Thirty-six pages illustrated in colors, pic-
turing Buster's escapades—amusing and
interesting—appreciated by children.
Send four cents to cover mailing.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill
444 Sherman Avenue,
Chattanooga,
Tenn.



DEALERS—A fine propo-
sition to you
if there's no Buster Brown
dealer in your town.

BREAKFAST

gems, muffins, griddle cakes, doughnuts,
etc., are simply delicious to you
of Franklin Mills' Entire Wheat Flour.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel.
Fort Hill \$20, and we
will send you with
samples and give estimate. WHEELER &
WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

Guide Books W. B. Clarke Co
Auto Maps 26 & 28 Tremont St

MASSACHUSETTS MEN LEAVE BALTIMORE FEELING CONTENTED

Nominations Believed Made in the Open and Are Considered in Interests of Party Harmony

MR. BRYAN BIG AID

BALTIMORE—Massachusetts delegates are making their way out of Baltimore today in a comfortable frame of thought. The convention outcome was a cause of general satisfaction, so far as its broad aspects were concerned. Nobody who sat through that hour preceding the nomination of Gov. Woodrow Wilson yesterday afternoon and heard one faction after another, through their chosen spokesmen, join in the call for harmony and unity in the party, could have failed to catch the common feeling. There had been a good fight; everybody had been aware of it. It had been a square fight; everything had been in the open to an astonishing degree, so far as convention activities and results had been concerned.

Best of all, the union of the opposing factions was generally accepted as the final guarantee of a sweeping success in the fall. And what was there needed that the Democratic cup of happiness might be full to overflowing other than the anticipation of electing the convention nominee?

Governor Foss had failed, to be sure. But down in their hearts the Massachusetts men did not believe Governor Foss was likely to get that "favorable opportunity" about which so much was said at the convention and for which he was waiting to get together the support which the Governor himself saw, in anticipation, coming to him from the solid South and middle states when New England should make its demand. The demand was never made because the Wilson wave came rolling in, at last, too swiftly.

Although Mayor Fitzgerald did not get an opportunity he had been waiting for to make the nominating speech, he made a good speech of withdrawal, in which he let the Governor out gracefully and at the same time won a flurry of cheers for Massachusetts and set the state right before the convention as making a local sacrifice in the common cause of party harmony and success.

Everybody seems to feel that the convention has done a wonderful stroke for what is spoken of as real Democracy. Mr. Bryan's action in the early stages had a tremendous tendency to break up deals and trades, if any existed, and to prevent any work of that kind as the sessions proceeded. Opinion seems to be that no big convention ever transacted its business so completely in the eye of the country at large as this one.

After those first two or three days, publicity became obviously the watchword. Anything to do with the convention or the separate delegations, that went on with any semblance of secrecy, or "behind closed doors," was sized up as suspicious for that reason alone if no other. In some instances the feeling was illustrated by the action of delegates who, when polls of their states were ordered, refused to vote because, as one man called out to the convention, "There's something going on in this delegation that I don't know about and I shall not vote until I know what it is!"

All this set some of the correspondents recalling in the last day or two, Governor Wilson's methods when, in New Jersey, he got a hostile Legislature to pass a reform election law by the simple process of getting the refractory ones to discuss their objections with him with the doors of his office open and clerks and others able to keep an eye on what went on and to hear what was said. It is hard for individuals or delegations that represent the public to argue for what is generally considered wrong or dishonorable if the argument has to be made in the open, where the public at first hand or through the newspapers can hear what is said.

So it is a rather new and direct application of publicity that made the Baltimore convention what it was, and few present there could fail to notice a refreshing effect on the whole outfit. It was a general clean-up. And having said that, to call attention again to the fact that it ended in one grand unification, is saying great things for the party standing before the country and the chances of success at the polls in November.

As for Mr. Bryan, he kept himself practically out of the proceedings the last two days. When the Clark men stirred him with that banner on Monday, trying to make trouble for him by recalling his favorable comment on Champ Clark two years ago, he did try to get the ear of the convention for a personal statement, but when Chairman James ruled against him, Mr. Bryan retired without a protest. But there was nothing bitter in his attitude. In fact, those papers which told their readers on that day that Mr. Bryan was "white with rage" or that he "showed fear," gave him anything but a fair record.

Mr. Bryan's place in his delegation was not 10 feet from the press stand and at that close range he seemed to show no signs of either rage or fear. Something tense he was, perhaps, but only as much as would be natural in a convention hurry like any of those he passed through at Baltimore. And if his retirement in the last stages could be taken to mean anything in particular it

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES MEN BUT LATELY IN PUBLIC OFFICE

Woodrow Wilson is of Scottish descent and a Virginian, a son of the Rev. Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson. He was christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

When Woodrow Wilson was two years old his parents moved to Augusta, Ga., where his father had been called to preach in the Presbyterian church. His childhood was spent in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson College.

When he succeeded the Rev. Francis L. Patton as head of Princeton, Woodrow Wilson was 45 years old. He had served 25 years as a teacher before he announced his readiness to accede to the wishes of the citizens of New Jersey that his administrative ability might be made to serve them all by his election to the governorship of the state. He preached a new doctrine when he finally made his leap into politics.

New Jersey had always been regarded as the bulwark of the trusts, but Governor Wilson urged that the men responsible for the misdeeds of large corporations be punished for their acts.

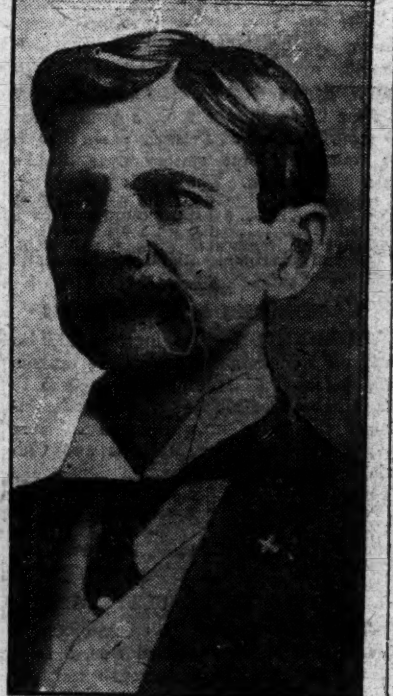
He was swept into office in the anti-Republican wave that broke in many states at about the same time, being elected by a plurality of 49,000 votes in a state that had been consistently hostile to Democratic principles.

The first definite mention of his name for the presidency was made at a meeting of the same New Jersey Democrats who had fought to make him Governor. The proposition was welcomed by the citizens of the state.

Thomas Riley Marshall, Governor of Indiana and Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was born in Manchester, Ind., in 1854. Graduating from Wabash College in 1873, he practiced law in Columbus City, Ind., until he was elected Governor

two years ago. He is a member of many clubs and holds LL.D. degrees from Wabash, Notre Dame and the University of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Lois I. Kinsley of Angola, Ind., in 1885.

The Indiana Governor is strong for economy. Government is a necessity and not a luxury, he says, and no government has the right to take from the taxpayer one cent more than is absolutely necessary to conduct the business of government effectively and economically.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL

GOV. FOSS BACK SAYS HE WILL RETIRE AT END OF THIS TERM

Governor Foss, who returned today from Baltimore, said he intended to retire at the expiration of his term. He said that he would not be a candidate for United States senator or for any other political office this fall.

Asked if he would support Mayor Fitzgerald, who is a candidate for the Senate, the Governor said that he would only be too glad to do so if Mr. Fitzgerald appeared to be the choice of the Democrats of the state.

As to his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President at Baltimore, Mr. Foss said that he was at no time seeking the nomination.

"It was my plan to be ready to take the nomination if the convention should fail to agree on one of the avowed candidates," he said. "My name was not placed in nomination until long after my friends among the delegates began to vote for me. I am very much pleased with the ticket nominated."

On the Republican side there is one avowed candidate for the nomination for Governor, Joseph Walker of Brookline. According to some Republicans Louis A. Frothingham will again be a candidate. The "association" of Roosevelt Republicans, composed of those who refused to join the new Progressive party and led by Charles S. Baxter, is said to have been formed for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Frothingham as the progressive candidate for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Baxter was the Frothingham campaign manager in the campaign last year. His recent statement that Mr. Frothingham would "have something to say about the middle of this month" is regarded in political circles as significant of another candidate for Governor.

GREATER CAUTION REGARDING FIRE URGED IN REPORT

Increased precautions throughout the state to prevent waste by fire are urged in the annual report of Frank H. Hardison, state insurance commissioner.

He urges that school children be instructed in the cause of fires, how to prevent them and what to do when they start. Such instruction has brought good results in Iowa, Montana, and Nebraska, he says.

He feels that the Massachusetts record should be brought somewhere near that of foreign cities, where the loss is but one tenth what it is here. No insurance company has failed to meet its obligations during the past year, the report says.

GOV. MARSHALL READY TO SERVE

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Marshall, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, walked to the capitol today and proceeded to his work. He received the congratulations of many state officers and friends. "I was not a candidate, and I did not expect to be selected," said the Governor. "I am too poor a man ever to have sought a position. If I can be of value to Democracy, either in Indiana or elsewhere, I will serve."

meant that he recognized that his part of the affair was over.

With the way cleared for Wilson there was absolutely nothing to indicate that Mr. Bryan was not thoroughly contented and satisfied to let the nomination come through of itself without putting himself forward in connection with it.

DELEGATES MARCH UPON HOME OF THE DEMOCRAT NOMINEE

SEA GIRT, N. J.—When Governor Wilson emerged from his home today he scarcely recognized the lawn in front of it. Tents had sprung up everywhere for the use of telegraphers, telephone and visitors and the place looked like an army camp. This was accentuated when the state authorities stretched ropes around the yard to keep the crowds off the grass.

It was expected to be a big day in Sea Girt for the Texas delegates to the convention, 40 strong, sent word from Baltimore that they would call on the nominee in a body. Almost all of the New Jersey delegates expected to go home by way of Sea Girt while many Tennessee and Pennsylvania delegates sent word to the Governor that they would call on him during the day.

Governor Wilson today received this telegram from C. F. Murphy: "Permit me to extend my heartiest congratulations. Your nomination means a great Democratic victory."

MANY APPOINTMENTS TO IMPORTANT PLACES MADE BY GOVERNOR

William S. McNary of South Boston, former congressman from the tenth district, was appointed by Governor Foss today to be harbor and land commissioner to replace Samuel N. Mansfield of Boston. Mr. McNary is a Democrat and has been actively interested in politics.

The Governor reappointed Frederick J. Macleod as chairman of the board of railroad commissioners and Francis T. Bowles as a member of the directors of the port of Boston.

Other nominations follow: Leonard W. Ross, canon, trustee Massachusetts hospital school; Henry H. Sprague, Boston, member metropolitan water and sewerage board; Edward L. McManus, Natick, special justice first district court, southern Middlesex, vice Justice Higley; William B. de las Casas, Malden, metropolitan park commission; Winfield S. Slocum, trustee state library; Alonzo R. Weed, Newton, gas and electric light commission; Christopher Seymour, Northampton, medical examiner Hampshire county; Andrew H. Hodgdon, Dedham, medical examiner Norfolk county.

SPEAKER CLARK CHEERED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Ovations were given in the House today to Speaker Clark and Minority Leader Underwood. Democrats and Republicans alike packed the galleries cheering and applauding the defeated candidates. Mr. Clark responded only with a most emphatic wave of his gavel. Two minutes later Mr. Underwood walked in and the applause was renewed. Mrs. Clark and many friends of both candidates were in the members' reserved gallery.

The House today voted to adjourn over the Fourth of July until Friday noon.

J. A. PETTIGREW PASSES AWAY
John A. Pettigrew, superintendent of the Boston park system, passed away yesterday at his home in Franklin park.

DEPARTING THROGS SHOW THE BEGINNING OF VACATION SEASON

(Continued from page one)

The next moment he is reeling off the times of departure of all the afternoon and evening trains for Wolfboro, then tells another how to reach a small island off the Maine coast by three railway lines, a trolley service and a steamer.

Out in the train shed 200 or 300 people are pressing against the gates that will admit them to trains for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Berkshires. Everybody is chattering, and the young girls are promising no ends of souvenir cards to those who have come to see them off, with now and then a mechanical reassuring touch at a ribbon or a lock of hair, or a sudden stock taking of luggage to make sure that the camera was not left behind after all. A young mother is busy keeping her three small boys corralled, and she looks with a little envy at the stolid emigrant woman who has her two toddlers attached to a length of clothesline, which is tied tightly to the heavy bundle within which is tied up all her possessions.

But it is at the wharves of the transatlantic steamers where the goings away take on spectacular features. For every one that sails there are nearly always two or three to see him or her off. The main deck is a babel of chatter. Everybody is happy, everybody under the spur of the occasion becomes witty or, at any rate, everything sounds witty to the vacationists, so happy are they in the prospect of the voyage and tour. Laughter fills the air, only increasing with the clanging of the gong which means "all ashore that's going ashore!"

Slowly the deck officers edge the landlubbers toward the gangplank. "Write every day," a rather glum youth shouts at a pretty girl in white fur up on the hurricane deck. She nods back at him emphatically. "Watch for the green parasol with white stripes, aunty," cries another girl as she starts down the plank. "Hey, pa," calls a youngster from over the rail, "tie your handkerchief to your cane, and wave it so I can pick you out!"

Three sailors run up the gangplank with sacks of mail, the boatswain whistles, the blocks rattle and the gangplank swings down inside the shed. Already the hawsers are loosened and all but two cast off. The steamer blows a deep bass blast and begins to slide from the slip.

Now everybody rushes through the shed, stumbling over boxes of macaroni, and dodging in and out of a maze of cotton bales, out upon the broad platform at the head of the wharf. A stuffy little tug is butting the stern of the liner down stream, the black smoke pouring from her funnel as she parts and burns. On the other side another tug is nosing the vessel bow around.

At last the great ship is pointed toward the harbor exit. The wharf is gay with bright summer dresses, and many of the men have taken off their coats. "There she is, just over the ninth port-hole," "Just look at Harry, making those funny movements with his hands." The green and white umbrellas bob up and down in the air and the handkerchief waves in the air.

Soon the great boat is half a mile away. The vacationists are now mere red or blue dots of millinery, or a scratch of black against the white of the woodwork. The crowd on the wharf slowly melts. A few of the faithful wait and wave, although they cannot tell where their friends are. The vessel will be hull down before the last of them leave the shed and pick their way among the drays, over the humpy cobblestones, out to the waiting automobile or trolley car, and back to city.

MR. TAFT READY FOR BEVERLY TRIP

WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Taft leave Washington tonight for Beverly, Mass., to open Paramount, their summer home. The President will help Beverly celebrate the Fourth and will not return to Washington until Monday morning.

Mrs. Taft will stay at Beverly for the remainder of the summer and it is expected the President will spend many week-ends there until Congress adjourns. Plans for the President's campaign will await his return from the North.

He will have the sub-committee of the Republican national committee as his guests in the White House on Monday. At that time a chairman of the committee probably will be chosen and other details of the campaign planned.

PHILADELPHIANS TO SEE BOSTON HARBOR

John Meigs, assistant director of wharves, docks and ferries of Philadelphia; George F. Sproule, secretary of the board of commissioners of navigation, and E. R. Sharwood, secretary of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, will visit Boston on Friday to inspect the harbor. They will arrive on the steamer Grecian from Philadelphia, and will be taken at once to the Hoosac, Mystic and Boston & Albany docks by the port directors, where they will be met by officials of the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads.

The Chamber of Commerce will entertain them at luncheon at the Exchange Club and at 2:30 the party will take a boat trip about the inner harbor.

MEAT CAMPAIGNERS COME BEFORE JUDGE TO ANSWER CHARGES

Charged with attacking a policeman on duty in the district affected by the meat campaign, Samuel Weiner was held in \$400 and his case was continued until Friday by Judge Parmenter in the municipal court today. David Casselman was held in \$200 for the August session of the grand jury on a charge of throwing missiles in the West End during a disturbance there.

A woman carrying a chicken at Milton and Leverett streets was attacked by a number of pickets. The chicken was taken, soaked in kerosene and pitched into the street.

Both chicken marts of L. Rosenstein on Lowell and Brighton streets had a large supply of chickens for sale. The stores were under police guard.

A house to house canvass for funds to pay fines of arrested campaigners is now under way by a committee of women.

Meetings are to be held in East Cambridge and Malden this evening by the campaigners. The movement is now being extended to Everett by the Malden women.

Many wholesale meat dealers refused today to deliver any more meat to retailers. At various markets throughout Greater Boston men were posted on picket duty by the women campaigners. Many of the retail dealers have temporarily closed their stores.

This action was decided upon at a meeting of 300 butchers held in the Baldwin place synagogue, North End. In the event of the action extending over all the meat marts here 150,000 Hebrew women in New England will be affected. The executive committee of the Kehila or Greater Boston Jewish Community will meet to discuss the movement in the American House this evening.

Because Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, who own a butcher shop at the corner of Spring and Chambers streets, kept their store open last evening later than the hour appointed by the vigilance committee of the Mothers Protective Association, about 1000 persons surrounded the store and attacked Patrolman Butler of the Joy-street station who was trying to disperse them. Four arrests were made.

FORTY COMPLAINTS OF THE B. & M. FILED FROM SPRINGFIELD

(Continued from page one)

as Mr. Buckland said he desired to trace every case of discrimination charged against the roads.

Mr. Wentworth said that it would take him a long time to give the names and complaints of all. It is the general feeling among the small and independent dealers, he said, that the railroads use every subterfuge and underhand methods to prevent the payment of contested overcharges.

Allen A. Claffin, president and treasurer of the Avery Chemical Works of Lowell, testified that when the company's factory was burned at Littleton, Mass., the business was merged with that at Lowell. This factory is near the Wamesit station. The company has sidings on the western and southern divisions of the B. & M.

Witness was asked by Attorney Homans to tell the commissioner what his experiences had been with the railroad service. "Our experience," said the witness, "has been a disappointment in the service we expected to get by moving our Littleton business down to Lowell. Customers in Salem, Lawrence and contiguous territories have been complaining. The chemical business is a question of quick deliveries. After merging our Littleton business with that at Lowell the railroad started to increase our rates for cars, and this increase caused a 10 per cent advance in our rates."

Witness said that there were three transfer points at Lowell by which his company's goods were shipped to Massachusetts points, and this service was poor. The company is obliged to send teams from the factory to the Lowell freight terminal, a distance of four miles with goods, and it takes about four or five days for shipments of goods from Lowell to reach Lawrence and Boston.

Mr. Claffin testified that one of the greatest troubles his concern experienced was the slow service of the Boston & Maine. Within the last 20 years the service has been very poor, he said, and has caused considerable loss to business. He said that the Boston & Maine officials had always tried to assist him as much as they could but that the railroad equipment at the present time was inadequate. The railroad employees, declared Mr. Claffin, did not seem to show cooperation, and had complained personally to him about the conditions under which they worked. He said that the western railroads had accused the Boston & Maine of not handling their freight cars expeditiously at junctions.

Before removing his business from Littleton to Lowell, continued Mr. Claffin, his firm was never charged ferry fees, but after removing to Lowell charges of \$2 were made on each carriage. When a car had to be removed from one line to another this sum was charged.

W. T. Gamage of the Gorton-Pew fisheries of Gloucester testified that his firm had considerable trouble with the Boston & Maine and that it took two weeks for shipments to go from Gloucester to Springfield and 10 days

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

40 Water St., Post-office Sq., Boston, Mass.

Week ending Saturday, June 29th, 1912

Deposits	\$92,330,906.09
Cash and due from Banks	36,086,478.32
Capital and Surplus	9,691,946.57

Accounts of Individuals, Trustees, Firms and Corporations solicited.

Interest at 2% paid on balances of \$500 and over, credited monthly.

ENLISTED MEN TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES ON BOATS

NEW YORK—Manned with a crew of sailors and firemen, enlisted men of the Brooklyn navy yard, the steamship Panama of the Panama Railway Steamship line, sails for Colon today. The Cristobal of the same line, similarly manned, sailed on Tuesday. The navy department furnished crews for these vessels, deciding that as this line transports food and supplies for the canal workers its ships are to be considered as part of the government transport service.

None of the steamships scheduled to sail from this port Tuesday were detained by the strike.

Half a dozen ships came in and their crews deserted as soon as they reached the docks, but the owners said their places were soon filled. Two hundred men engaged in a brawl at Hudson and Canal streets Tuesday, one man being injured.

CHILDREN TO GET FLOWERS FOURTH

In accordance with a custom started 14 years ago in the interests of a safe Fourth, members of the Boston Floral Emblem society will distribute flags, plants and flowers to children from a tent on the Common near the soldiers' monument tomorrow morning. Distributions will be made to children bearing tickets given them at police stations.

The committee in charge this year is Mrs. J. H. Googins, president; Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, Mrs. Nellie M. Atwood, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Alice Joslyn, Miss M. Ella Tuttle, Mrs. M. H. Jewett, Mrs. C. D. Wilder and Miss M. Anna Soule.

U. S. S. DELAWARE AT QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Five hundred marines from the battleship Delaware will participate in the parade here tomorrow. After the parade the officers will be entertained at the Granite City Club and in the evening they will be the guests of Col. Henry L. Kincaide at the Algonquin Club.

AMUSEMENTS

On July 4th

celebrate by taking the famous all-day trip to Provincetown and return on the

SPLENDID IRON STEAMSHIP

Dorothy Bradford

Fine staterooms, delightful refreshments, wireless telegraph, ample accommodations for 1500 passengers and crew. This trip one of rare enjoyment. There is always ample time at

Provincetown

to see the Pilgrim Monument, the old-time houses, the curious stories, etc.
Leaves Bay Line Wharf, 400 Atlantic Avenue (near Rowe's Wharf), July 4, 2 P.M.; Sundays and Holidays 3:30 A.M. \$1.00 round trip. See our way; no stop-overs. Special rates to schools, societies and clubs. Jabez S. Dyer, Manager Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston. Phone Main 1075.

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours

Luxurious cars, guide drivers, all around Boston, to the Wards Inn, Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, including dinner, \$5.00. 100-mile trip through historic Plymouth, along the ocean, Dreamland, including dinner, \$5.00. Back Bay, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, 50 miles, four hours, \$2.50. For folders and information apply Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office.

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Shore Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, every night, Week Days 10 A.M., 2 P.M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P.M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 9:15 A.M.; leave Gloucester at 8:15 P.M. Good Music. 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & O. S. Co.

Follow The BLUE FLAG

Autumn on the Coast. Mats 3.30. Opens Daily 10 A.M. To NORUMBEGA



NEW \$1,100,000 HOME FOR BOSTON INDUSTRY

Paine Furniture Company to Build on Arlington Street Extension

PARK SQUARE, following closely the action of the city in authorizing the extension of Arlington street, took another big step today toward becoming the center of the new retail district, when announcement was made that the Paine Furniture Company is to build at once a handsome business block of 10 stories and basement for exclusive use on the old Providence depot property.

The total cost of the land and structure is estimated at \$1,100,000. It will occupy the rectangle fronting 271 feet in Arlington street extension and 100 feet deep in St. James avenue.

Densmore & Le Clear, engineers and architects, have drawn plans for a building of modern steel construction with facings of brick and limestone trimmings. A view of the structure is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. Ground will be broken this autumn, and the building will be ready for occupancy in January, 1914, it is expected.

There will be 286,000 square feet, or seven acres of floor space in the new home of the company. The basement and first six floors, 175,000 square feet, will be given over to the exclusive display of this firm's furniture, rugs, draperies, upholstery and interior decorations. The four top floors will be required for the manufacturing and warehousing of the company's goods. Eight elevators will connect the floors.

The structure is to be fireproof throughout, with automatic sprinkler systems, a complete power plant with boilers, engines and dynamos, and a vacuum cleaning system reaching every square inch of floor and wall space in the building. A feature will be the relatively large area of window space, a uniform style being carried out, whether lighting a display room filled with high grade furniture, or flooding with light the benches of the cabinet makers or the tables of the designers.

The Paine company's new building is designed to be an ornament to the city, to be classed with the Y. M. C. A. structure now building, the proposed new hotel in Arlington street and the modern business structures now building or in contemplation along the line of the new subway being constructed under Boylston street to Brookline. The new Paine company building will be within one minute's walk of one of the stations of this subway.

Real estate and business men agree that this district is destined to become the center of a new retail trade district with the opening of the new subway, and declare that the development made in two or three years is but a hint of what is to follow.

The razing of the old Providence depot and the throwing upon the market of the most valuable large tract of land in the city, with the extension of Arlington and Stuart streets, and the widening of St. James avenue into an 80-foot boulevard, extending from Park square to Copley square, has been the biggest real estate event in the recent history of Boston.

This new retail district, it is prophesied, will take on a distinctive quality, offering opportunities to shop for the finest goods of every nature, which does not mean high-priced goods but high quality goods.

Upon this basis the Paine company has built during 77 years of its existence what is declared to be the largest retail furniture business in the world, exceeding

greatly that of any other in America, and surpassing the largest firms in London and Paris. The company has an immense New England trade, and has many customers in the country at large, in Canada, Mexico and South America. This widespread trade is attributed

This vast trade has been built by the Paine company policy of high quality and moderate prices, according to W. L. Shearer, the director of the company. He is enthusiastic over the new location, and a vigorous worker for the upbuilding of trade in New England-made goods.

The Paine company started in 1835 in small quarters on the second floor of Market street, opposite the building on Canal and Market streets now occupied by the firm. The business grew steadily for 35 years until the whole building was opened. It was a model business block of that period.

From the first it has been the policy of the firm to manufacture all its goods in the same structure containing the display rooms. This has proved a popular feature with the customers, many of whom have furnished their residences with furniture, upholstery, draperies and decorations made to order.

With all the processes carried on in the same building with the business offices, and salesrooms, the purchasers were enabled to watch the processes, to consult with the designers and secure results satisfactory and individual in every detail. This is a unique feature about this firm's activities, and has done much to build a business among those who were not contented to buy goods in Boston that were made elsewhere, and which undergoes prolonged delays while slight changes in finish or duplication of pieces were being made. When it became evident a few years ago that the growth of business would soon involve an enlargement of the company's home the directors began to cast about for a new site. The policy of moderate prices precluded a too-expensive site, yet no land appeared to be available within the business center of Boston.

There appeared to be no alternative but to remove the manufacturing and warehousing part of the business to some factory district, such as South Boston or Cambridge, doing away with the possibility of giving the customers the direct contact with the manufacture that had been a feature of the firm's growth. This the directors were loth to do, and so the project was shelved for the time.

A year ago the pressure of business resulted in crowding every department. There was not room in the display rooms for a comfortable exhibition of more than a fraction of the things the firm had to offer, and no space could be spared from the manufacturing floors if the orders were to be kept up with. The directors then began to search for a site, and many lots were considered.

As soon as the Park square property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was freed from litigation the company purchased the lot it is to occupy, being practically the first to buy, and the first to purchase a large tract. It is said that the announcement of the new building will establish a tone for all the construction to follow in this district, involving the construction within the next five years of modern business blocks covering the entire property of over 10 acres.

The Park site is regarded as the cream location of the new section, fronting as it does on practically the whole Park square end of the lot. There will be a broad doorway way between Bakersfield and Mojave will be condemned or purchased outright under that name, and the necessary funds will be advanced this corporation by the parent company, the Southern Pacific, says the Examiner.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO SPEND \$7,500,000 ON MOUNTAIN PARK

SAN FRANCISCO—Having finished the necessary surveys after 14 months' work, the Southern Pacific officials decided recently to immediately build a second track over the Tehachapi mountains at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000.

The work will be done under the corporate name of the Bakersfield & Mojave Railroad Company. All rights of way between Bakersfield and Mojave will be condemned or purchased outright under that name, and the necessary funds will be advanced this corporation by the parent company, the Southern Pacific, says the Examiner.

Half of the expense of construction and half of the annual cost of operating the new line will be borne by the Santa Fe because it is to have joint use of the road. It is using the present line over the Tehachapi with the Southern Pacific under a 99 year agreement that was made when Collis P. Huntington was alive.

California's growth and the increasing density of traffic, both intrastate and interstate, is the compelling cause for the creation of this second mountain track, and the man who built the first track back in the seventies, William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, is to construct the second one. It will be about 90 miles in length, and will cost an average of a little over \$80,000 per mile.

It is to be a lower-grade line than the present one. On this account it will be used by all south-bound trains of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, while the existing track will be exclusively for north-bound traffic.

The remarkable growth of the oil industry in the San Joaquin valley, with the consequent jump in population and varied business activities, together with the keen fight of San Francisco and Los Angeles jobbers for the trade of that great inland empire, is the immediate reason why this railroad improvement is imperative at this time. And it is taken to prestage a double track road for both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe as far up the valley as Fresno in the not distant future.

The best cooks always use

Burnett's Vanilla

HEAD WATERS OF MERRIMAC RIVER FOUND AND MARKED 250 YEARS AGO

Massachusetts Commission Carved Inscription on Rock at The Weirs to Show Colony's Boundary

NOW IS PRESERVED

THIS year is the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the search of a commission appointed by the Legislature of the Massachusetts Bay colony to find the head waters of the Merrimac river.

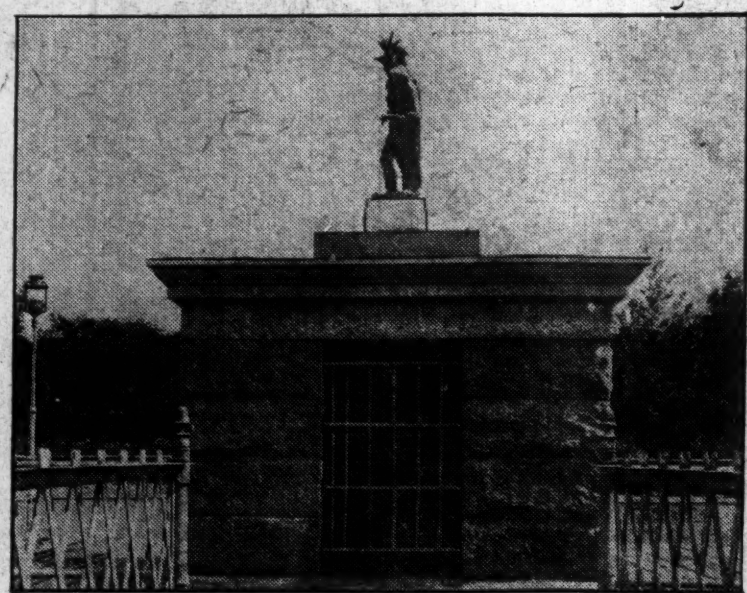
The northernmost boundary of the colony was described in the patent as at the headwaters of this river, and it was to discover this spot and properly mark it that the commission was sent out. That was only 32 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The country had been unexplored as far north as the commission was authorized to go.

The two commissioners were Edward Johnson and Simon Willard. They employed as surveyors John Sherman and Jonathan Ince. As they were total strangers to the country they were to survey it with Indian guides and they were described as Pontabun and Ponbakin. In the report of the commission the guides are characterized as "very intelligent, as any in all these parts, and well acquainted."

When the members of the commission reached what is now the city of Franklin, New Hampshire, they constructed a sailboat with which to make their way farther north. They were in doubt as to which branch of the river at that point was the Merrimac, but finally, after assurances from the Indians that the one on the right was the one desired, they proceeded. It may be imagined that the task of sailing a boat up this river was a difficult one unless there was more water in the stream at that time of the year (July) than is now usual in that month. It is recorded that three miles north of the junction of the river they came to what was then known as the Endicott tree, designated by marks upon its trunk. This tree is supposed to have been marked in 1638 and for more than half a century was known as the Endicott tree.

Head Waters Reached

The commission finally reached the headwaters of the stream it was navigating, and there proceeded to mark what was believed to be the northernmost boundary of the Massachusetts Bay



Granite structure over Endicott rock, at The Weirs, N. H., where commissioners marked Merrimac head waters

colony. These men found at what is now known as The Weirs, N. H., a large boulder where Lake Winnepesaukee empties into the river. The Weirs were then known by the Indians as Aqueduct.

On this boulder they carved the name of John Endicott, Governor, and the initials of the two commissioners and the two surveyors. For several years this was considered the boundary of the Massachusetts Bay colony patent. Afterward, however, the line was placed many miles south of that point.

For nearly 200 years after that these names and initials carved on the rock seem to have been forgotten. In 1833, however, the carving was discovered by a man working in that vicinity, who called it to the attention of others. It was soon identified as the work of the commission of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Sixty years later the state of New Hampshire erected a granite structure over this boulder to protect it from the action of the water, for it stood in the middle of the stream. The structure has openings on all sides and iron gratings through which one may see the rock with the carving. Within is a tablet inscribed: "The name of John Endicott, Gov. and the initials of Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, Commissioners of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, surveyors, were inscribed upon this rock August 1, 1632, to mark the head waters

of the Merrimac River." The carving on the rock itself was as follows: "E. I. S. W. W. P. John Endicott Gov. I. S. I. L."

ROAD'S PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

EDMONTON, Alta.—A program of colossal proportions, involving the completion during 1912 of 500 miles of new track on the Canadian Northern railway's main line and branches in Alberta, and the laying of 1300 miles on the Peace river branch; the completion of Goose lake extension to Calgary by September or October; of the Brazeau line of the Calgary-MacLeod line before the close of the year, and of a very considerable portion of the Oliver branch, and the Calgary-Vegreville branch, was outlined by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the road, during a recent visit here.

CORNERSTONE LAID AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Cornerstone of the Pulitzer School of Journalism was laid at Columbia University by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, widow of its founder, on Tuesday. The toastmaster for the occasion was R. H. Wester, president of the department of real estate and civic improvement of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wester spoke on "The Onion, a Cos-

UNIQUE BANQUET IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, HONORS "ONION DAY"

Chamber of Commerce Finds New Way to Advertise the Versatility of Vegetable Which Is an Asset of State

FACTS PRESENTED

The increasing value of the onion crop to Texas and the enterprise of the citizens of the state in helping make the product widely known, find expression in the following special article which deals primarily with Texas Onion day and with the unique banquet prepared for the enterprising Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—The success of Texas Onion day was so pronounced that the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, which was responsible for the recent unique event, has decided to make Onion day an annual affair. In order to prove the usefulness and the versatility of the vegetable a special onion menu was prepared for the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Hotel St. Anthony and G. Beraud, the steward, had a number of surprises for the diners. Even the dessert did not escape and the onion pie was voted not only different from all others of the species, but decidedly palatable.

The menu was as follows:

Onion Soup, Parisienne
Dr. Price Famous Onion Relish
Sliced Texas Onions
Beefsteak with Onions
Vienna Style
Texas Onions in Cream
New Peas with Pearl Onions, Menagerie
Stewed Potatoes in Cream
With Onions, Gastronomie
Lettuce with Sliced Onions, Mayonnaise
Onion Pie, Laredo
Special St. Anthony "Owa Lake"
Cottage Cheese with Onions

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WORN GREENBACK LAUNDRY IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

WASHINGTON—Without a counterpart in the world is a laundry machine in the bureau of engraving and printing, the plant where the government turns out the national supply of currency. A great item of expense has been the production of new bills to take the place of crumpled, worn paper money sent in for redemption.

It has had sufficient use to prove its success in taking the wrinkles and stains from badly used currency. Two young women have charge of the laundry. One feeds the soiled money to one end of the machine and the other stacks the clean, crisp, laundered notes when they come through.

Before the machine had been placed in practical service the claims made for it attracted the attention of government officials in several European countries. They sent examples of much abused cur-

rency and were delighted by the condition in which it was returned to them. Hundreds of people have seen the machine in action. It is estimated that in eight hours between 30,000 and 35,000 old bills can be laundered.

National bank presidents have been asked to sign notes in strong indelible ink, so that when such bills are put through the laundry the ink will not fade. As it is today bank presidents sign notes with any kind of ink, from plain poke berry juice up to ordinary five-cent ink. These fade in the laundry machine.

Burgess Smith, a native of Macon, Ga., but for the past eight years in the bureau of engraving and printing, is the designer of the new machine. Samuel Elder of Philadelphia, for 14 years a machinist at the bureau, constructed it.

Some of the speakers at the luncheon broke into poetry, and as a climax to the event the recipe for the preparation of the onion was ordered to be printed and distributed throughout the state.

Some figures prepared by J. M. Ball, division freight agent for the International Great Northern railroad, throw additional light on the Texas onion industry. Mr. Ball, who is charged with the duty of arranging for the transportation of the bulk of the onion crop, says that already this year there have been shipped out of the onion territory between San Antonio and Laredo, 3700 cars with onions, and another 800 cars are ready to be sent to market as needed.

"These cars," says Mr. Ball, "are made up of 2,250,000 crates. They are sold at an average of \$1.25 a crate. The average cost of growing a crop of onions this year is \$1.25 an acre. That makes \$1,250,000 for the total acreage. After deducting the cost for planting, cultivating, harvesting, marketing, packing and the freight, there should be a net yield of \$156.25 per acre to the growers."

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GAIN IN RAIL TONNAGE SHOWN

CHICAGO—Indication of increase in railroad tonnage was furnished recently when the current statement of car surpluses and shortages by the American Railway Association disclosed that the car surplus throughout the country had been reduced June 20 last to 73,464 cars.

The surplus June 6 of this year was 89,202 cars. June 21, 1911, the surplus of cars in the United States had reached a total of 165,934 cars. The total car shortage June 20 of the present year was 5746 cars, while on June 21, 1911, the shortage recorded was 2764 cars.

The decrease in surplus coal cars is widespread. The net decrease in this class of equipment is 16,466 cars. There has been a net increase in box car surplus of 2700 cars.

The current bulletin shows that, compared with June 21, 1911, there is a decrease at present in the total surplus of 92,470 cars, of which 26,602 is in box, 53,566 in coal and 9642 in miscellaneous cars.

TOLEDO SHOWS BUILDING GAIN

TOLEDO, O.—Building in Toledo during the first six months of this year shows an increase of \$1,570,755 over the first six months of last year, according to Building Inspector McMahon's report. Permits issued since Jan. 1 of this year number 993 and amount to \$3,104,925. In the first six months of last year, 947 permits, amounting to \$1,624,170, were issued. In June, this year, 205 permits for buildings, that will cost \$375,858, were issued. In June of 1911, 176 permits, amounting to \$369,100, were issued.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LINEN SUIT IS FASHIONABLE PATTERN FOR A BRAIDED BELT

Model with several new features

With coronation or santonie braid



LEVEL-TOP CAKE

In a cake pan it is well to remember that the center of the cake is the part which will usually be the highest, so spread the batter as much to the side as possible, having a depression in the center, then the cake, when baked, will be level.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The little coat of taffeta is a distinctive feature of many of the afternoon gowns. The dress is often of an entirely different material and color.—Baltimore Sun.

MAKE LIVING ROOM CHEERY

What may be done in furnishing

TO serve its real purpose, a living-room should be a part of the home so attractive to the various members of the family, so filled with the things that form a vital part of their daily lives in the home, that each and every member feels its presence as a constant invitation.

When it fails of this; when it is cheerless, cold, uncomfortable, too formal, or empty of all human interest, then a great family tie is lost. There is no general meeting and living place where all look forward to spending an evening.

The lack of such a spot is a far more serious thing than would at first appear, says the Woman's Magazine. Sons and daughters find a congenial, inviting place elsewhere; and while this may happen in certain cases to be devoid of harm, too often it is a menace to the happiness and even to the morals of the part of the family.

A southern exposure is always to be preferred for such a room, because here one gets the maximum of sunshine and the minimum of bleak winter winds.

However, in planning a house, or in selecting a part of a house to be used as a living room, the view from the windows, the amount of light to be obtained from an exposed side of the house, and many other considerations peculiar to each individual case determine the point of location.

If the room must necessarily be north,

then light must be introduced into it by your color scheme. Yellow is one's first thought in place of sunshine, and it is astonishing how this color transforms a dark, cold room into a place of cheer and light.

If you prefer a wall color that will be more neutral, gray, white, a soft warm green, or a very warm brown are good in a north room.

With any one of these colors, if it is neutral enough, yellow hangings may be used. The charming effect of yellow against the windows of a north room can hardly be overestimated.

Cretones, linens and numberless cotton and imitation silk fabrics that are washable and reasonably durable may be bought for 15 cents a yard and up, although it is difficult to get a cretome for that price that is handsome in design and color.

When using a contrast between the wall color and that of the hangings, it is wisest to keep the rug in tone with the wall. For instance, with a brown wall, a rug in a deeper tone of the same color is good. The same is true of a gray or a green wall.

A white wall would permit the use of a green, gray, brown, or even blue rug. An extremely pale gray wall with yellow side curtains would be attractive with a blue rug.

CLEANSING HATS AND CLOTHES

Directions for doing the work at home

EVERY woman is eager to know how to make garments, hats and feathers appear as good as new. The New York Times gives these directions as reliable.

To Clean White Kid Slippers—Wash the slippers well with benzine, using a soft brush; rinse well in fresh benzine, and while the slippers are wet rub a little French chalk thoroughly into the kid. This helps to remove the black marks the slippers obtain by wearing. Then put the slippers to dry and they will look quite fresh and clean.

To Renovate Velvet—The velvet should first of all be stretched, pile side upward, over the steam from a kettle of boiling water. As the steam begins to rise get some one to brush the pile briskly with a stiff brush. Then spread out flat to dry, and afterward brush lightly again. When the material has been worn a great deal and is very soiled, sponge it lightly with benzine. But remember this is very inflammable, and must not be used near a fire or light of any kind.

To Clean a Sunshade—Open the sunshade and have ready a tub of warm water, a piece of hard soap and a nail brush. Rub the soap thickly on to the brush, moisten it with the water, and carefully brush the sunshade on the outside, paying special attention to the dirty reeve that runs up the middle of each division. Also brush around the

top. When the outside has been done the sunshade should be placed on a table and each division brushed on the inside.

The soap should then be removed by pouring clean water over it, and lastly, a solution of gum water should be poured over the silk. This gives a slight stiffening and when dry it looks almost like new. The sunshade must be left open until quite dry.

Curling Feathers—When feathers are being curled they should be held in the left hand, with the fibers to be first curled lying over the forefinger of the same hand. The curling knife, or, if this is not to be had, a blunt instrument, or a paper knife will do equally well, should then be drawn under the fibers from the rib to extremity of fibers, when they ring or curl at that point and should not be less than a dime piece in size. Caution should be exercised in manipulating the fibers over the knife, or, instead of a soft ring, the fibers will take corkscrew formation and be ruined.

To Clean White Straw Hat—Add one tablespoonful of ammonia to two quarts of boiling water. Dip the hat and dip it in this solution; then sprinkle sulphur all over it. Soap well a nail brush and scrub the hat, dipping the brush very frequently into the water. Rinse in tepid water and dry in the air.



A PRETTY belt may be made by braiding this simple design on linen or a piece of belting. Coronation braid or santonie braid should be used. The braid is laid along the lines of the design and fastened to the material with small stitches.

CASSEROLE HINTS

Before using a casserole for the first time, it is well to temper it; this is best done by covering it with cold water. Then letting the water come to the boiling point, remove from the fire, and let the casserole remain in the water until it is cold.

Under no circumstances let the casserole be put on the stove without water or fat in it; if this is done the dish will crack.

Avoid sudden changes of temperature with the casserole; that is, do not take it from the hot stove or oven and place it in cold water or in a wet sink; this will prove disastrous to the dish.

Casserole cooking requires only moderate heat; if something is being cooked in the casserole at the same time that intense heat is required for something else, take the precaution of setting the casserole in a pan of water.

If the cover of the casserole does not fit very closely, thus allowing steam to escape too freely, it is well to spread a strip of cloth wet with a flour and water paste and press it over the joining of cover and casserole before setting the dish in the oven. When ready to serve, the strip is readily pulled off.

In cooking anything in a casserole, it is well to allow twice the time for cooking that would be required were the stew or vegetables or fruit cooked in the ordinary way.—Newark News.

CANTON CREAM

The delicious Canton cream is made as follows: Make plain vanilla ice cream, and when nearly frozen, stir in one half cupful of finely chopped preserved ginger moistened with a little ginger syrup and one half cupful seeded raisins. Finish freezing, let stand several hours to ripen, and serve in sherbet glasses with a spoonful of ginger syrup over each glass.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

DISHES FOR MEATLESS DINNER

Eggs, cheese, fruits and puddings

RETURNING TO THE SUBJECT OF MEATLESS MEALS

The New York Sun says: Some Italian cooks can do wonderful things with beans, cooking them in some way that sends them to the dinner resembling ivory. The Italians use many meat juices in the preparation of vegetables, also various herbs and essences. Their cookery is very distinctive and they are unsurpassed in the making of the various pastes that take the place of meat with them. Lentils, artichokes and mushrooms they seem to understand, and all of these are quite as good as meat when properly prepared and served.

Egg plant is used by vegetarians cut in the shape of chops and cutlets, breaded and browned. In some of the foreign shops dried mushrooms may be bought, and they can be cooked with great success when they are properly seasoned. Of course they are not as tempting as fresh mushrooms, but there is all the strength of meat in them.

Soups in great variety may be prepared from vegetables, but for the summer it seems as though soup might be appropriately dispensed with as a first course.

Grape fruit and melon make a good beginning for a dinner. Small clams are liked by most people and the custom is growing for the service of hors d'oeuvres in place of soup. They certainly form an attractive dish and it is quite possible to get them up at home, as nearly all of the small fish—sardines, anchovies, etc.—can be obtained at the cooked food stores.

Olives, carciofini, smoked salmon, imported sausage are all to be had in whatever quantity is desired. Plenty of lemon juice should be used with them. The salads for this course can all be prepared at home. Small, sweet peppers are good mixed with celery and potato salad.

There are large china dishes with divisions made specially for hors d'oeuvres and they are much more effective if passed in this way than if separate dishes are used. With a dinner at which the usual roast or entree is not served these foods make a novelty and they do not cost much.

All these things help out when a house-keeping woman decides to boycott the butcher. Men are the ones who, as a general thing, object to meatless meals. Women and children are apt to prefer puddings and pastries, fruit, ice cream, cakes and salads.

As an experiment it would be interesting to know how many housekeepers could succeed in satisfying their families with the meatless dinners. They could not do so by simply omitting meat and providing no substitutes.

Lists should be made out for weekly menus with cheese, eggs, spaghetti, salads, fruits, fish, puddings and fruit soups, strawberry shortcake, jellies with fruit, nuts grated and used in salads and sandwiches, all the unusual dishes which through their novelty might have an appeal.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. M. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

NEW NUT BREAD FOR SANDWICHES

Because of the difficulty of cutting it into thin slices, nutbread has been little used for sandwiches, although its flavor and richness recommend it for that purpose. A new kind, however, has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old. To make two small loaves, mix well a pint of cold water, three quarters of a cupful of molasses into which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been beaten, one and one half cupfuls of white flour, three cupfuls of entire wheat flour, a tablespoonful of shortening—lard, butter or one of the proprietary kinds—one cupful of broken English walnut meats and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake three quarters of an hour in a moderate hot oven.—Youths Companion.

WOMAN AS DEPUTY
Mme. Vyk-Kuneticka has been returned by a majority of 475 votes to the Bohemian Diet as deputy for the Jungbunzlau constituency, writes a contributor to the Monitor. Mme. Vyk-Kuneticka has long been the leader of the woman's movement in Bohemia, and is also known as a Czech authoress of some distinction. The Bohemian franchise does not expressly exclude women from eligibility to the Diet, although it limits the active franchise to the male sex. Should a deputy's certificate be denied Mme. Vyk-Kuneticka she will lay her case before the tribunal of the empire.

TO DO STAMPING
Here is a hint for those who do their own stamping: Instead of using stamping wax, mash a small ball of clothes bluing, and with a little piece of velvet rub it over the perforated pattern; then remove the pattern from your goods and trace the design with a lead pencil. This must be done or the bluing will rub off, says Needlecraft. This method is not so expensive, and if the work does not entirely cover the stamping the marks will come out when laundered, which those made with the wax will not always or often.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. M. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

OUR BOOKLET FREE
New York Salesroom, 59 West 42nd St.
White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

"Enchanté" Coiffure
Originated for those who seek in modish hairdressing that subtle touch which stamps the wearer as
A Woman of Distinctive Style
Skillfully fashioned from live, fluffy Human Hair of silken texture—Pinned on in a moment. No Rearranging.
Our Everlasting Hair Wave is made only the more fluffy and beautiful by Dampness and Shampooing.
Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."
A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY
"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

PEAS WITH BACON

TO a pint of fresh peas add a quarter of a pound of bacon or ham cut in small pieces, and a little butter. Put a little pepper in the cooking water. Be careful to take the peas off the fire as soon as they are done, or they will turn yellow and harden.

FISH PUDDING

(Danish recipe)—Mix one pound of salt codfish, picked very fine and thoroughly cooked, with a third of a pint of well cooked rice; add one pint of milk, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, melted, and three well beaten eggs. Bake in a quick oven until "set" and well browned.

FRUIT SOUP

(A Danish vegetarian recipe)—One cupful of pearl tapioca, one half pound of prunes, stoned, one half pound of seedless raisins, three large apples, chopped, three slices of lemon, sugar, cinnamon and whole cloves to taste. Spak the tapioca until soft; mix all the other ingredients with this and boil slowly in water enough to make, when cooked, the consistency of a thick soup. This will require the addition of water from time to time. When the tapioca is thoroughly dissolved and the fruit is cooked, add the desired amount of sugar and a half pint of water. The "soup" may be eaten hot or cold; if the latter, whipped cream is an agreeable addition in respect both of flavor and appearance.

KOLDOMAR

(Danish recipe)—Take one pound of finely chopped lean beef, one half pint of parboiled rice, one small onion; finely chop, one egg, well beaten; salt to taste and mix thoroughly together. Select medium sized, perfect leaves from a head of cabbage, partly boiled (the leaves should be sufficiently tender to roll pliantly without breaking); into these so apportion the mixture that each leaf can be firmly rolled and securely doubled in at the ends. Wrap these with thread to insure their remaining in shape, and place in a covered vessel over a slow fire in about half an inch of butter. The butter must be replenished and the rolls turned occasionally. They should stew very slowly for about two hours.

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DOLES HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE
You'll Like This Wholesome and Pleasing Summer Drink
As an ideal drink these warm summer days Pineapple Juice can't be equaled. Its refreshing and thirst quenching qualities commend it to particular people. And its
Absolute Purity
is appreciated everywhere. Pineapple Juice is simply the pure juice of choice pineapples grown in the Hawaiian Islands.
Children are very fond of Dole's Pineapple Juice; and nothing is more gratifying to them.
Sold by grocers and druggists everywhere. Order some today.
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS CO.,
112 MARKET STREET
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THE DRINK THAT'S GOOD

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RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.
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A most satisfactory talcum powder for general use, for it possesses:
1. Velvety softness.
2. Refreshing qualities that please.
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Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops. Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive 4 oz. can.
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Makers of the famous "Blue Lilacs" perfume.
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For Sale at All Toilet Counters.

GUEST OF HONOR

A guest of honor at an afternoon reception wears her hat and gloves unless she is a guest in the house, says Harpers Bazar. If she is visiting her hostess, she, like the hostess, may appear without hat or gloves. The hat is worn at luncheons and bridge parties. Gloves are worn at a luncheon until the table is reached. Then they are removed.

SOUP STOCK POT

In a large household a stock pot for the soup is needed, says an exchange. For this there comes a cylindrical pot with a faucet near the bottom, through which the soup is poured. It is made of copper and tin with iron handles, copper nails and brass faucet. These pots come in graduated sizes, holding from 12 to 36 quarts.

THOUSANDS SPLASH EACH YEAR IN BROOKLINE SWIMMING TANK

Success of Natatorium Is Regarded as Indicative of What Might Be Done by Many Other Communities

PAYING INVESTMENT

In view of modern industrial encroachment facilities for swimming out of doors are no longer what they were, and natatoriums have entered more extensively upon the scene. These swimming pools are becoming features in towns and cities all over America. In a series of articles, the first of which appears today, the Monitor will show how both the small and the large communities provide swimming facilities.

IT IS almost 30 years since James Whitcomb Riley sang the delights of "The Old Swimmin'-Hole." A good deal of water has run in creeks and rivers, streams large and small since the Hoosier poet immortalized in verse the experience of himself and his fellow country lads. But the onrush of industrial activity makes it less and less feasible to use waters in the open for swimming purposes. The indoor swimming pool—the natatorium, to be technically correct—steps into the breach with accommodations that meet the requirements. And the fact is, apparently, that no city, town or village need be without its enclosed swimming pool if first cost or upkeep are the only things to be considered.

The Brookline (Mass.) Public Baths and Swimming School is in illustration of the fully established fact that it pays a community, from the standpoint of administrative affairs, as well from the standpoint of all the people, to provide boys and girls with a swimming pool of adequate size. It may be argued that such an institution as Brookline has at its disposal could not be established or maintained in every locality. It comes on the authority of those who know whereof they speak, however, that no matter whether a town has 30,000, or only 5000, inhabitants, arrangements could easily be made to have a satisfactory natatorium.

The Initial Steps

Of late there has been a general awakening in the country to the necessity of making adequate provisions for indoor swimming. In the case of Brookline it may not be generally known that the town had the first municipal all-the-year-round bathing establishment with swimming facilities in the United States. The initial steps toward securing the public baths were taken at the adjourned annual town meeting held on April 11, 1898, when it was voted to put the matter of improved public bathing facilities into the hands of a committee. At a later meeting the committee reported in favor of a new \$25,000 bathhouse on the town land on Tappan street, near Brookline Hills station, and this was voted on favorably. Later more money was voted for carrying out the enterprise.

In the last annual report of the gymnasium and baths committee of Brookline some interesting figures are presented in regard to the popularity of the swimming pool. There was an attendance of 71,387 at the natatorium. The swimming instruction to residents of Brookline and their children is free. There were 8000 non-residents who enjoyed the privileges of the institution by paying a small fee.

J. Leonard Mason is the director of the Brookline municipal gymnasium and baths. There is an exceptionally well equipped staff of instructors. Mr. Mason has had wide experience with swimming as an educational factor. Asked for his opinion in regard to natatoriums as a whole, he said:

"It is almost coincidental with one of your questions that I have just received a letter from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, with headquarters in New York, requesting information such as you wish regarding the cost and benefit of swimming pools. The principal point of the New York inquiry is in regard to what a town of—say 5000 people, can do in that direction. The question is further as to initial expense, method for obtaining the water and how to renew the supply.

Demand General One

"What I shall say to the New York inquirers I am glad to say now for the benefit of the Monitor readers," Mr. Mason continued. "For it is evident to me that all through this country there is a desire to install such swimming places. Now, my advice to any municipality would be to first of all secure an expert, one who has had experience along the lines of instruction and who understands the changing characteristics of the young people. A natatorium, of course, is for all, but principally we are after the boys and girls. It is to them that the town or city authorities must look for responses to whatever is being done along the welfare development line.

"To return to the subject of constructing a swimming place where before the only recourse has been outdoor bathing, I would advise that not too much money be expended on embellishments, if it is a question of saving on the first cost. Besides, in many instances a suitable hall of building might be secured and utilized until such a time, at least, as the experiment shows itself of value to the community.

"A \$10,000 natatorium in a community with from 5000 to 10,000 people ought



Brookline public baths and swimming school, first all-the-year-round establishment of its kind in United States



Commodious swimming pool at the Brookline public baths, dressing rooms around it and the visitors' gallery

to answer every purpose. Granted that such a structure is put up then comes the question of water and proper heating. "Where the water supply of the town is limited it is no small drain on the locality to furnish 50,000 gallons or so a day. For the water must be renewed each day. In the Brookline swimming tanks the consumption is 70,000 gallons a day. Here, of course, our source of supply is ample. But if the contrary condition exists, then there is the artesian well method. I know of some of the best equipped natatoriums in the land that get their daily water supply from such wells."

Regarding the best method for keeping the tanks clean Mr. Mason had some interesting things to say. "Filtering plants in some of the swimming institutions that lead with improved methods," he said, "solve the double purpose of cleanliness and supply. At Brown University the filtering plant permits of using the water over and over. There is a gradual process of filtration all the time and the water is clear and pure as a result."

"I take it that the question before us now is the swimming pool as such, and not as necessarily in connection with any gymnasium. But I have always been of the opinion that the swimming accommodations should be as some sort of central attraction in the entire scheme of outdoor and indoor recreation for the young people. Where the playground, the gymnasium and the natatorium combine in providing juvenile attractions, they assert a moral influence of incalculable value to the entire community. I dare say that in this respect Brookline is unique, for we have succeeded in creating just such a center as I speak about."

"The Brookline experiments have been so satisfactory that we have often been asked how we manage to create this atmosphere of comradeship here. The explanation is easy. We give the young people what they most desire, and their inherent good qualities rise to the surface. After they once realize that their own comfort and pleasure depend upon their cooperation in that they keep the place as spick and span as possible, then the work of the management is made much more easy."

Mr. Mason, who has visited the leading natatoriums here and in Europe, is enthusiastic over what Germany has to show in that direction.

"We must concede the Germans," he said, "that they have carried the indoor swimming hole plan to the highest perfection. In Dresden, for instance, and above all, in Munich, these establishments are beyond reproach. The result is evident in the directness and progressiveness of the nation today. To a great extent the gymnasium and natatorium have set the pace."

The Brookline Natatorium

A description of the Brookline public baths may have its interest at a time when the country is concerned in the subject of indoor swimming tanks. The building is T-shaped, of brick, and fronts on Tappan street. The location at Brookline Mills station, is about in the center of the population of the town. It is close to the new high school and faces the principal public playground. There is a handsome main entrance in the center, with a vestibule, hall and waiting room. The main part of the building contains the natatorium, spectators' gallery, running track and dressing rooms. The main tank is 80 feet long and 26 feet wide, and contains an average of 4½ feet of water.

The bottom of the tank slopes gradually, and is four feet deep at one end and seven feet at the other. Around the swimming hall are 42 dressing rooms, with a passage-way on either side, the stone floors of the passage-ways and dressing rooms being kept warm by

steam pipes underneath. At one end of the swimming hall are three rain baths; at the other, two. These are for the preliminary cleansing baths that bathers are required to use before entering the tank.

At the right of the entrance is the instruction room, containing a small tank, 22 feet by 10 feet, with water of an average depth of 3½ feet. On the opposite side of the entrance is a large room containing six rain baths and three bathtubs with overhead rain bath attachment. Both the large and the smaller swimming tanks are lined with white glazed brick and the floors of the tanks are covered with light adamantium mosaic, making pleasantly evident the transparency of the water.

What is considered one of the best steps taken at the Brookline municipal gymnasium and baths on a recognized educational basis is the introduction of the system of awarding certificates and diplomas by the department to those who acquire the prescribed efficiency in either branch. These certificates bear the town seal and are signed by the gymnasium and baths committee and the director.

For the benefit of other communities that may wish to know more about the financial aspect of the Brookline institution, it may be said that non-residents are allowed the use of the baths on payment of a uniform rate of 25 cents, or by the purchase of commutation tickets giving 25 admissions for \$3, or 50 tickets for \$2 more. These commutation tickets are not transferable. Bathing suits and towels are provided free of charge. Lockers may be secured for \$1 a year. The receipts from residents and non-residents for fees, instruction and lockers last year amounted to \$5571.

Where great benefit has accrued to a community like Brookline through possession of a municipal bathing establishment, it seems reasonable to suppose that such swimming pools may be of no less benefit in the overcrowded city. Boston has several establishments of this character that are daily proving their value to young people bent on having a dip.

FISH FACTORIES MAY BE COMBINED

IRVINGTON, Va.—W. J. Payne, representing capitalists of Richmond and other parts of the state, was in Lancaster and Northumberland counties recently looking to a merger of fish factories. He got options on several plants.

The plan is, Mr. Payne explained, to get the various fertilizer works under one head, which will also have control of other great enterprises, one feeding the other, and all working together. The enterprise contemplates building shipyards and operating for the building and repairing of the boats with shops to take care of the machinery, a large plant to refine the fish oil and another plant where the fish scrap can be mixed into commercial fertilizers.

PLOT DISCOVERED IN EGYPT

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald reports that the Egyptian police have discovered a plot against the Khedive, Lord Kitchener and the Egyptian premier. Four men were arrested. It is believed that the plot was inspired by nationalists.

CARS RUN TO NORUMBEGA

Cars will be run through from Dudley street direct to Norumbega park, beginning today, thus avoiding the change at Lake street, commencing 12:17 p. m. and continuing up to 10:17 p. m., week days and Sundays.

NEIGHBORHOOD A'GARDENING

Bricks and Dust Replaced in Roxbury by Flowers and Vegetables Grown in "Garden City"

BRICK and asphalt, brick and asphalt, narrow streets running out from narrow streets characterize the neighborhood of Vernon and Simmons street in Roxbury. Scarcely a tree ventures to send forth leaves in the springtime and only occasionally can even a tuft of grass be found crowding its way between the stone pavements and the stone foundations of the houses built plumb to the line of the street.

But turning a corner suddenly, one comes upon an open space, a vacant lot that was formerly a heap of dust and stone, old papers and dirty rags. Now it blossoms with nasturtiums and marigolds, and pease, beans and tomato plants are growing in thrifty rows. Broad paths divide the ground into small beds and a painted sign placed over one of the entrance paths announces that this is Garden City.

In the morning, and particularly in the cool of the evening, whole families, father, mother and children, gather there and weed and spade and water, first looking eagerly to see the advance a day has made and conjecturing what another will bring forth. The Garden City is a source of interest to everybody in the neighborhood. Those boys and girls who were not sufficiently interested to secure themselves a garden when there was opportunity now wish they had been more awake to its benefits.

This is the first Garden City in Boston,

but other cities have them. The idea is original with the Rev. J. M. Floody, who started the work in Worcester, Mass., under the form of a social settlement. It is Mr. Floody who has begun the work in Boston. The idea is to turn waste places of a neighborhood into blossoming gardens, lots in which shall be sold for the season for 5 and 10 cents including seeds, but it means much more than merely a garden where flowers and vegetables may be grown. The owners of the gardens are organized into a city government, with mayor, city council, garden commissioner, street commissioner, flower commissioner, and police officers.

Laws governing the morals of the city are stringent. Ownership and respect of other's property, law, order, ethics, are the crops reaped from the garden that are more valuable than all the flowers and vegetables put together, in the minds of Mr. Floody and his assistants. Patriotism is another important lesson, for directly in the center of the city is a big, bright flag, waving its stars and bars in the summer breeze. Loving their city these children of many nationalities come to love the flag and associate it in their thoughts with home, order, joy, and learn to protect and if need be defend it.

The Garden City in Boston has about 30 beds, five feet by 10 in measurement.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MEISTERSINGERS AT KEITH'S

A summer season of melody is on at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, for the Meistersingers, comprising the Harvard, Weber and Schubert quartets, are appearing in a novel setting called "Camping Out."

The soloists for this week are Harold S. Tripp of the Schubert quartet, who sings "When You and I Were Young," Maggie and A. Cameron Steele, also of the Schubert, who presents in effective bass "Roll on, Thou Deep Blue Ocean."

Each of the 11 selections was heartily enjoyed, and there was prolonged applause for the humorous "Mrs. Winslow's Lullaby" and the sentimental "Old Madrid."

Others on the bill are Donovan and McDonald in a sketch, Isabelle d'Armond and Frank Carter in a bright singing and dancing sketch, the Moshers and Hayes in cycling feats, Barnes and Robinson, singers; Art Bowen, cartoonist; Ramsdell trio, dancers.

VARIED TRIP TO NEW YORK

The special Boston to Providence trolley car service conducted by the Bay State Street Railway Company, is now in its seventh season. Each succeeding year additional numbers make their summer trips between the two cities by this cool and scenically attractive route. Cars leave Postoffice square daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. and run through without change to Market square, Providence, connecting at Tuxton for Fall River and at Providence for the night boats for New York. Returning the cars leave Providence at 8 a. m. By the combination of trolley and boat which this service makes possible the trip between Boston and New York may be made at a low figure.

NORUMBEGA—VAUDEVILLE

Norumbega has returned to vaudeville for the afternoon and evening performances this week. The program includes: Knights Brothers and Sawtelle in a singing, dancing and talking medley; the Wiltons have a clever equilibrium act; Saona & Company are seen in a novelty introducing impersonations of several noted persons; Faust & Faust, French clowns, are amusing, and children are delighted with the performances of Reed's acrobatic bulldogs. On July 4 there will be special features including band concerts all day in the music court by the battery B band of Worcester.

NEXT WEEK

Nance O'Neil begins a special engagement at the Majestic theater Monday with the Lindsay Morison Stock Company.

Miss Alice Lloyd continues at the Tremont in "Little Miss Fix-it," musical comedy.

BRIDGE OF STEEL FOR ASSINIBOINE

WINNEPEG, Man.—Good progress is being made on the new steel bridge crossing the Assiniboine river at Osborne street, and H. A. MacKay, chief engineer of the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, says that it will be completed well within the contract time, Sept. 1.

The new bridge allows a roadway of 41 feet in width between the curbstones and a six-foot sidewalk will be provided on either side on brackets outside of the huge girders. These girders weigh 26 tons each and the bridge is being so constructed that there is no overhead work except on either side of the lift span.

The roadway will be of a very permanent nature being built of reinforced concrete with a top surface of creosoted wood blocks. The rather ungainly looking concrete counterweights used in the operation of the lift span will be treated in a new style and will not be apparent, being hidden by two ornamental arches. The bridge will be well lighted and of very handsome appearance. While the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works have the contract for the entire work they have sublet the work of erecting the bridge to Frankman Brothers of Minneapolis.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, JULY 3, 1912

Foreign Banking Service

Any business man who calls upon the First National Bank for service covering financial transactions with a foreign country will find it in a position to render prompt and efficient banking service through long established connections.

This bank issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques, payable by over 8000 banks in this country, Canada, Mexico, Europe and other foreign countries.

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$15,300,000

First National Bank of Boston—70 Federal Street

FOUNTAIN PLACED ON FORTRESS SITE IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE—In the presence of various patriotic organizations of the city, an ornamental memorial fountain was dedicated recently on the site of the first building erected in Louisville—"Fort-on-Shore," the spot from which Gen. George Rogers Clark set forth on his famous expedition to the northwest.

The dedication was held under the auspices of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and marked the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the day on which General Clark left on his expedition.

The fountain is of a metal resembling bronze, and stands on a concrete base. There are two bubbling drinking fountains, a faucet for drawing water, and a small basin where small animals may drink. It contains the following inscription:

"Erected 1912, by the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution, within the limits of the 'Fort-on-Shore,' built 1778-1779 by Richard Chenoweth, in compliance with instructions from Gen. George Rogers Clark, and occupied by troops of the American revolution of the next four years."

In the absence of Mayor Head, the fountain was accepted on behalf of the city by J. W. S. Clements, of the city legal department. R. C. Ballard Thurston, president of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, made the presentation and in accepting it Mr. Clements promised that the city would guard and care for it.

The principal address of the exercises was delivered by Gen. Basil Duke, historian of the Kentucky Sons of the Revolution. The Rev. R. L. McCready said the invocation, and the Rev. W. W. Landrum pronounced the benediction.

GENERAL FEW INDORSED

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the Essex County Bar Association yesterday the candidacy of Brig.-Gen. William A. Few, Jr., of this city, for United States judge to succeed the late William A. Schofield of Malden was indorsed.

WELD GARDEN TO BE OPEN

Larz Anderson's Weld garden on Avon and Pond streets, Jamaica Plain, will be open to the public on Sunday.

MRS. WOOLMAN NEW WOMEN'S UNION HEAD

Trustees of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union announce the election of Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman to the presidency of the union. Mrs. Woolman has also been appointed advisory head of the department of household economics at Simmons College.

These two institutions have worked side by side in various educational enterprises, notably the preparation of teachers for industrial and trade schools and training women for industrial management. The union has provided laboratory facilities for practical work, serving as an experiment station. Mrs. Woolman is expected to continue this work. She is known through her work in the Manhattan trade school in New York, which she administered for 10 years. She has been for 19 years connected with Teachers College, New York, in which she organized and developed the department of domestic art. She has since organized as a part of the work at the new practical arts school of Teachers College a course in vocational and trade education for women. She will begin her Boston work next February.

W. F. M'COMBS MAY BE CHAIRMAN

BALTIMORE—William F. McCombs of New York, a lawyer and graduate of Princeton and Harvard, will in all probability be chosen as chairman of the Democratic national committee or as chairman of the campaign committee to direct the political fortunes of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States.

Mr. McCombs, who managed the pre-nomination campaign for Governor Wilson, has been in Baltimore since the convention began and learned Tuesday night that he is the candidate's choice for chairman.

CITY POWER PLANT IS SOLD

MANHATTAN, Kan.—John F. Vail of Pueblo, Col., bought the stock of the Manhattan Light & Power Company recently, paying more than \$100,000.

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News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

GERMAN COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE SEEN MOST ENTERPRISING

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Egyptian Gazette in a recent issue points out that the Germans are the most enterprising European community in Palestine, and the one possessing the greatest commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial interests.

Ever since the German Emperor's visit to Turkey German influence and interests in Palestine have, it points out, gone up by leaps and bounds. Fine buildings have been constructed, colonies founded, industries and trade with Germany extended and German imports more than quadrupled.

The journal in question proceeds to predict that Palestine will shortly see a great increase in the use of the motor car. Several vehicles of this nature have, it says, been ordered in Germany for traffic between the towns of the Holy Land, and in spite of the bad roads, there is reason to believe that a great sphere of activity awaits any quick vehicle of transit. Thus, for instance, the journey between Jaffa and Jerusalem, which at present occupies four hours by rail, could, it states, be easily covered in 90 minutes by a motor car.

During the tourist season such a car would be in constant requisition and should be able to earn large profits. The same remark would apply to trips between the other centers of interest in the Holy Land. At present the roads of Palestine leave much to be desired, but there is reason to believe that the introduction of the motor car would lead to a considerable improvement in the main arteries of communication.

LAND RIGHTS SOUGHT FOR KONGO NATIVES BY REFORM SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Kongo Reform Association has prepared a memorial to Sir Edward Grey on the present aspect of affairs in the Kongo.

The memorial calls attention to the fact that it is now four years ago since the Belgian government assumed the responsibility for the government of the Kongo and although many salutary changes have ensued—changes which public opinion in England has not been slow to recognize—the position of the native races of the Kongo in respect to rights of land remains as insecure today as it was under the administration of the late Kongo Free State.

The memorial goes on to show that it is an essential requisite to the native of tropical Africa that he should have free access to his land, not only on the consideration of personal freedom and alimentary necessities, but that upon it depends his capacity to increase his well being through the medium of commerce with the outer world. Nevertheless by the edicts of 1891-2 "all lands were regarded state property regardless of native rights" (Memorandum of his Majesty's government to the Belgian government, dated Nov. 4, 1906).

The association hopes that "his majesty's government, before recognizing the annexation, will find it possible to make such friendly and successful representations to the Belgian government as will result in crowning the work of betterment, which unremitting effort and persistent appeal to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of international agreement has brought out."

M. MORNARD FREE TO SPEND LOANS

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia.—The regent, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has left Teheran for Europe. The resignation of Vosukhi-d. Dowleh, the minister for foreign affairs, has still not been accepted by the cabinet, and it is stated that he has been requested to withdraw it.

M. Mornard, the Belgian agent appointed by Russia to succeed Mr. Shuster as treasurer-general, has been confirmed in this position and will also remain director-general of the customs. His powers will be practically the same as those the Mellis granted to Mr. Shuster, and he will have a free hand regarding the control of the expenditure of foreign loans, while nominally obliged to act in concert with the cabinet in other fiscal matters. It is understood that his appointment is for five years.

FRANCHISE BILL UP IN PORTUGAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—A bill to reform the electoral law was introduced into the Senate recently. It gives the franchise to all males of the age of 21 years who can read and write and who have paid, for a year before the election, a yearly tax of at least 25.

FUTURE IN MEDITERRANEAN IS BEFORE BRITISH LEADERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Harbor of Malta where the premier and Winston Churchill conferred with Lord Kitchener

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—When but a few days after the close of the Weymouth naval maneuvers, the Enchantress with the premier and Mr. Churchill on board left for the Mediterranean, and when at the same time, it was announced that Lord Kitchener had left Egypt in order to confer with the cabinet minister at Malta, the greatest curiosity and interest were aroused.

The statements, which immediately appeared in the press, to the effect that the Enchantress had merely gone on a pleasure cruise, and that no political significance was to be attached to the premier's visit to the Mediterranean, were received with general incredulity, as was also the statement that it was a yearly custom for the first lord of the admiralty to visit Malta for the purpose of an official inspection of the naval establishment and the civil establishment, in so far as naval requirements were concerned.

The extraordinary situation created in the Mediterranean by the seizure by Italy of the islands of the Aegean and the presence of Lord Kitchener in Malta were sufficient denial in themselves of the unimportant nature of the cruise. The Conservative press declared that it was an open secret that the conference at Malta was being held to consult with the agent general in Egypt upon the menacing eventualities to the British empire brought about by the presence in the eastern Mediterranean of a member of the triple alliance.

Italy, the ally of Germany, holding the seaway to Egypt and India had completely changed the aspect of the Mediterranean. And in consequence of this situation, as well as of the diminution of the Mediterranean fleet, it was reported that a warning had been lodged with the British government the author of which was Lord Kitchener.

In the opposition camp the matter

was treated somewhat in the light of a Mediterranean navy scare. It was argued that in the event of the eastern Mediterranean being the scene of future naval warfare, the present balance of powers could not be looked upon as in any way permanent, for their grouping had in nowise been brought about by Mediterranean considerations. It was not probable that if, for instance, the fate of the Balkans and of Turkey was in the balance, Russia and France would remain allies, nor could the friendship of Italy and Austria-Hungary, whose interests in the Mediterranean are diametrically opposed, be safely relied upon.

The departure of the Enchantress for Bizerta following upon the naval reviews, the inspection of forts, and other naval maneuvers attendant upon the visit of the first lord of the admiralty to a naval station, was immediately followed by an official communique in which the general satisfaction of the lords commissioners of the admiralty with the efficiency of the organization of the service in the Mediterranean was expressed. A paragraph in the communique read as follows:

"It is their lordships' intention to make full use of the facilities of this important and complete naval base, whose value to the British navy is of a permanent character. They propose, as at present advised, to assign such proportion of refitting and repairing work to the dockyard as will keep it in a normal condition of activity and render it at all times capable of attending to the needs, in peace or war, of any fleet or naval force cruising or operating in the Mediterranean. All necessary measures will be taken for its continued security."

It is left to the near future to reveal what, if any, modifications in the present naval force of Great Britain in the Mediterranean will have been effected by the Malta conference.

BISHOP OF OXFORD LEADS IN FIGHT AGAINST DESTITUION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The national conference on the prevention of destitution was opened in Caxton hall, Westminster, in the presence of a crowded gathering of delegates from all parts of the kingdom.

Dr. Gore, bishop of Oxford, in his presidential address, said they met there men of different opinions—religious, political, administrative—but they agreed about two things; first, that destitution existed to a degree which constituted a national peril and a national disgrace; and, secondly, that destitution to the extent to which it at present existed, and in the mass, was preventable.

"We have reached a stage," he said, "where we examine and disclose what is a mass, but do not remedy. That is a stage which must be passed over with the greatest possible rapidity."

From many points of view the question

of housing lay very near the heart of the question of destitution. The earnings which went to the payment of rent as compared with what went for food and clothing were totally disproportionate. He was unable to separate economics from morality or wages from justice, and he believed that there was no maximum more sound fundamentally, or one which was better worth studying, than the maxim that the proper wage of workers was the first and not the last charge upon an industry.

Sidney Webb, presiding over the industry, said that he had been abroad for a year and the country to which he returned struck him in many ways as intellectually a new England. The common ideas about the organization and control of industry had changed. There had eventually been in the past 12 months a tremendous education of public opinion.

KING WILL VISIT YORKSHIRE TOWNS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The intention of the King to visit the Yorkshire industrial centers has already been announced and is being looked forward to throughout the county generally. The King has further decided that next year he will pay a similar visit to Lancashire.

His Majesty intends making Knowsley, Lord Derby's seat at Prescot, his headquarters. From there motor trips will be made to all the principal towns of Lancashire. Lord Derby has been instructed to draw up a program for his majesty's approval.

COMBINE IN IRON TRADE DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—It is stated that one of the most important combines ever organized in the iron trade has just been arranged. A new company will be registered, to be known as the Scottish Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., to take over the works of the principal Scottish malleable iron makers. The company will have a capital of approximately £1,000,000. The concerns taken over number 13 with a combined output of 23,000 tons a year. C. F. MacLaren will be chairman and William Downes vice-chairman.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT FINDS WAY TO OVERSEA MARKETS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Addressing a recent meeting of the South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners Association, the minister of agriculture, Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., said that the quantity of apples exported during the present year was the largest for a number of seasons.

"Overseas markets were opening up, and there seemed no reason why the fruit industry in South Australia should not be vastly extended. Some of the export fruit he had seen at recent agricultural shows was of such excellent quality that if it could be landed in the old country in as good a condition as when it was picked—and he believed it could—it would be certain to bring forcibly before the people of England the wonderful resources of the state."

South Australia possesses an immense area eminently adapted for fruit production. Practically every kind of fruiting plant of the sub-tropical and temperate regions of the earth thrives within some portion of this area, whilst about 450 miles north of Adelaide, irrigated from artesian bores at Hergott and Lake Harry, the commercial varieties of the date palm ripen their fruits to a quality of a high degree.

Aided by judicious assistance from the government, the fruit industry has made rapid progress, and the export both to the other states and overseas has attained considerable dimensions. In 1910 the area of orchards totalled 22,410 acres, and there are thousands of acres of virgin land equally suitable. The favor with which South Australian fruit is received in the markets of the world is evidence that the limits of expansion of the industry are by no means reached.

FUND FOR IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT URGED ON COMMISSIONERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The trade and industry committee of the Royal and Colonial Institute has taken advantage of the meeting of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the national resources and improvement of the trade of the empire, to put forward a recommendation urging upon the commissioners the necessity of establishing a joint fund for the purpose of what may be described as imperial development.

The idea of a fund first originated with the Australian government and was put forward at the 1907 conference. It purported to insure the carrying out of those schemes which had been approved of by the conference. The Australian prime minister advised that the several governments should agree to vote an annual contribution to a joint fund, entrusting the administration of the fund to a joint board of representatives appointed for the purpose. The proposal, however, was rejected. But the failure to make any progress with the schemes discussed in 1907 caused much complaint at last year's conference. Nothing had come of the "All Red" mail service and the Suez canal dues to which so much time had been devoted.

"Mr. Lloyd-George," says the memorandum which the committee has addressed to the commissioners, "put his finger on the kernel of the difficulty when he said that under the existing conditions there was no one to do the work of 'promotion' in connection with these schemes, which could not possibly be carried through in the brief session of the conference."

A new project, that of a state-owned Atlantic cable, is being actively supported in many quarters, and it is felt that the formation of the proposed board will alone be effective in preventing the delays and in overcoming the obstacles which attended the inception of the Pacific cable project.

AVIATOR STARTS WITHOUT AID

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—At Odessa recently the aviator Joffeoff succeeded in leaving the ground on his aeroplane without any extra help whatever. Previously it has, of course, always required the assistance of mechanics to start the motor, etc., but with the latest invention, which M. Joffeoff was trying for the first time, everything may be attended to by the aviator himself.

POLICEMEN STUDY FRENCH

(Special to the Monitor)

RAMSGATE, Eng.—Eight per cent of the police force at Ramsgate commenced a course of lessons in French in preparation for a summer school to be held during August, and which is being arranged by the London University. It was proposed to the chief constable that some knowledge of directions and familiar phrases in French would be of service to the police, and upon a list for names of voluntary students being placed at the station the greater part of the force signed.

IRISH TECHNICAL CONGRESS POINTS WAY FOR EDUCATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

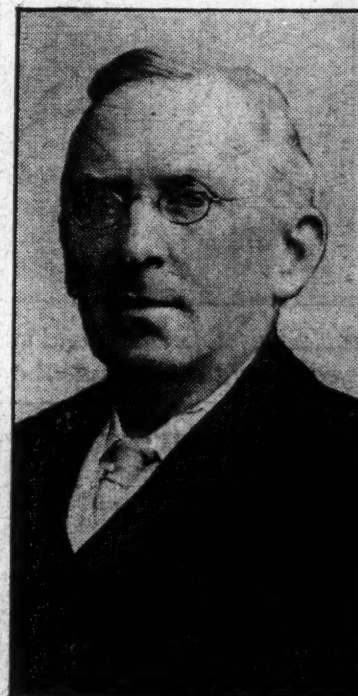
DUBLIN, Ireland.—During the course of an address at the Irish technical instruction congress in Cork, some interesting and important points were mentioned by Sir Bertram Windle.

He referred to the fact that the association had started in Cork 11 years ago and now held its congress in the fine technical school which owes its existence to the activity of the Cork committee and to one of its citizens, Sharm Crawford, who presented to it the site and buildings. These were quite transformed by the architect, A. Hill, and now housed the schools of science and technology, commerce, art and music, of which the citizens of Cork are justly proud. The institute is equipped with appliances and machinery as complete as possible, and its furniture was all made last year in Cork and proves very satisfactory.

In his address the president accentuated the fact that real education is the pressing need in Ireland, "in matters educational there is no standing still." The great agricultural interests of the country should be brought into touch with its technical schools and a board of commercial examinations established.

"I have never," he said, "concealed my dislike of examinations. We have not yet recovered from the effects of an examination system pure and simple, the worst of which was to induce people to believe that the obtaining of a degree of any kind is an end in itself. I would like to sweep away a whole heap of them by having a rational school-leaving examination and by opening the door to every profession and place of learning. Now there is scarcely any touch between the national university, the intermediate education board and the technical instruction department. Yet the national university was established for the people, and in spite of its defects is being largely resorted to and will be more so."

The different papers read at the congress covered the whole field of education; from the instructresses cottage classes in cooking and washing to the



(Copyright by Lafayette, Dublin)
SIR BERTRAM WINDLE
Principal of University College, Cork

university course. The need for cooperation and coordination between the different boards and departments was pointed out. A hopeful sign was noted, that with the advent of increasing responsibilities in the country, there was evidence of a wider perception of the waste of money and energy for which want of system is responsible. Slowly but surely we are getting out of the stage of attributing our own drawbacks to historical causes and of treating every reformer as an enemy. Once our thoughts begin to run freely in wider channels it is only a question of time and patience and method when Ireland will take the place she is eminently fitted for.

OBSERVATORY DETERMINES PROPER MOTION OF STARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the annual visitation of the Royal observatory the report of the work done during the year was presented to the board of visitors.

The Royal observatory was founded in 1675, and its chief object at that time was to obtain observations of the moon so as to be able to predict its future position accurately. This knowledge of the moon's position was, at that time, very necessary to sailors, to enable them to determine their longitude when at sea. No watch or clock could then be made which could be depended on during a long voyage, and thus although the sailor could determine when the sun reached its highest point above his ship, he could not, without knowing what the time at Greenwich (or some other definite point) was, calculate his longitude. But if the position of the moon were known accurately, he could use the moon as a clock, and he would then be able to calculate how far east or west he was off his destination.

Now, of course, in addition to the observation of the moon (which is still carried on in order to improve the accuracy of our information) much other work is done at the Royal observatory. For instance, during the past year more than 700 observations of double stars were made with the 28-inch refractor,

while a number of photographs taken with the 30-inch reflector on Oct. 11, 1911, in order to determine the position of the new minor planet M. T., were exhibited to visitors.

The determination of the proper motions of the stars is a subject on which much work has been done of recent years. The 20-inch refractor, carried with the 30-inch reflector, and the 6-inch Franklin Adams lens on the Thompson equatorial, is now being used for this work, and the parallaxes of stars in the Greenwich astrographic zone are being determined with it.

The accuracy with which the parallaxes of stars can now be determined is one of the triumphs of modern astronomy, and Sir David Gill, speaking as president of the Institute of Marine Engineers in 1910, illustrating the accuracy with which angles can be measured, said that "the parallaxes of stars have been determined with probable errors within one hundredth of a second of arc. Now a whole second of arc is covered by a silver threepenny piece viewed at a distance of a mile. To measure the diameter of a threepenny bit within 1 per cent of its amount when you may not approach within one mile of it, is a feat in accuracy which the engineer can appreciate and which the astronomer has accomplished."

CZAR UNVEILS ALEXANDER III. MOSCOW STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia.—The ancient capital of Russia witnessed recently the gathering of all the notabilities, high court personages, ministers, soldiers and other officials of the Muscovite empire.

The occasion was the unveiling by the Czar of a statue of Alexander III, and the inauguration of the Alexander III. museum. The visit of the Czar to Moscow also coincided with the centenary of the Napoleonic invasion, and roughly, with the tercentenary of the house of Romanoff.

The statue of Alexander III. is by A. M. Opekoushin, who also executed the monument to Pushkin in Moscow. The figure is of bronze, five times as large as life size and represents the Emperor sitting on a Romanoff chair of state bearing his crown and scepter and attired in the gorgeous robes of a Czar of Moscow.

The pedestal of the statue is of red polished granite and at each corner the Russian eagle is represented. Not only is the statue the work of a Russian sculptor, but the labor connected with its erection and the materials employed are Russian. The statue faces the River Moskva.

QUEENSLAND HAS SURPLUS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The excess of the Queensland revenue over the expenditure for the 10 months ended April amounted to £704,051.

LUXEMBOURG WORKS MAY BE PLACED IN SUITES IN LOUVRE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The arrangements which had been made for transferring the works of art in the Luxembourg museum to the building in the Place St. Sulpice, formerly used as a seminary of the same name, which came into the possession of the state after the separation law was put into effect, are now likely to be entirely changed.

This building has recently been examined by the parliamentary committee of education and of fine arts, with the result that they now recommend that it should be used for the ministry of finances. This would render vacant the large suites of rooms in the Louvre on the Rue de Rivoli side and it is thought advisable for many reasons that the Luxembourg collection should be removed thither.

The scheme is generally approved since it would place the Luxembourg collection of modern art in a far more conveniently available position for students and the general public.

As for the proposed new quarters for the ministry of finances the buildings in the Place St. Sulpice are very conveniently arranged and with very little cost are capable of being advantageously installed as an up-to-date ministry.

NAVAL AGITATION IN GERMANY IS SCORED BY PRESS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The general meeting of that important body, the German Navy League, was held at Weimar recently. Grand Admiral von Koester in a very resolute speech demanded from the government five new battleships of the dreadnought type and an additional 5000 men with the next five years. These demands have called forth the censure of the entire Liberal, Radical and Social Democratic press.

Both the Vossische Zeitung and the Berlin Tagblatt agree that if the German government is in earnest regarding a better understanding with Great Britain the agitation of the navy league displays great inconsideration towards the foreign policy of the country and may do a large amount of harm.

RAILWAYMEN GET INCREASED WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

YORK, Eng.—A meeting of the north eastern conciliation conference was held in York, Walter Hudson, M. P., attending as secretary of the men's side. The question which occupied the conference was the position of the lower-paid grades in view of the recent increase in the cost of living.

Ultimately the company agreed to grant considerable concessions, particularly to men receiving wages under 25s. per week. Among the grades affected are platelayers, goods warehouse staff, pullmen and locomotive shed and outdoor staff. About 7000 men will receive an increase of pay.

ALBANIANS RECEIVE AMNESTY

(Special to the Monitor)

SALONIKA, Turkey.—The rebellion in Albania has been checked. The most important strategic positions in the Ipek district are in the hands of the Turkish troops and the main roads are again opened to traffic. An amnesty to all concerned in the recent rising has been granted by Turkey on the condition that they do not again take up arms.

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CRISIS OF DUALISM GATHERS ON HORIZON OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Magyar Oligarchy Seems
Nearing Its Finish Now as
Southern Slavs, Awakened,
Combine to Win Freedom

PARTNER AROUSED

Absolutism in Croatia Has
Brought "Unparalleled"
Threat from Count Sturgk,
the Premier of Austria

In the following review of the situation in Austria-Hungary, the special correspondent of the Monitor sees the approaching downfall of the Magyar oligarchy accomplished by the southern Slavs.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Crises in Austria-Hungary are of such frequent occurrence, and as far as the average onlooker with no special knowledge of the facts can see, follow such an invariable course, that for the most part they are passed by as of little moment from an international point of view.

The cry of "Wolf! wolf!" has come so often from the banks of the Danube that the shepherds of Europe no longer go out to meet the invader with diplomatic pitchforks and scythes, but with all the unconcern of a Russian peasant they murmur "Nitehevo" (What does it matter?) and pass on to something of more interest, and as far as they can see, of more moment. Everything, however, points to the fact that the fable will run to its fulfillment in the case of Austria-Hungary.

As has been consistently pointed out in these columns, there is evidence on all sides, daily increasing in volume, that what has been aptly described as the "crisis of dualism" is not far distant, and that the Magyar oligarchy which by the aid of a statecraft, which has been a marvel of ingenuity if nothing more, has ruled Hungary for so long is rapidly coming to the end of its tether, has exhausted all its resources and may at last be written down as bankrupt in finesse.

Position New Today

Budapest has seen many uprisings and has known many political crises, but whilst these struggles are all the same in the outward appearing, yet those who know Hungary best know that the struggle of today has little relation to those of yesterday, that the great national uprising against the domination of Austria, which swept over the country in the middle of the nineteenth century and ended in the famous Ausgleich of 1867, has little in common with the



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TEDESCO COUNTRY CLUB OPENS ENLARGED COURSE ON FOURTH

With Nine New Holes, the
Swampscott Links Is in
First Rank, Having Fine
Club House—Ocean View

TENNIS AND MUSIC

THE tenth 18-hole golf course in the Boston district will be in use tomorrow (July 4) when the nine new holes of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott are thrown open.

Ever since May of last year men and machinery have been at work on the beautiful undulating country to the



GEORGE BOWDEN
Professional golfer of the Tedesco
Country Club at Swampscott

westward of the original nine-hole course, until now it presents the finished and wonderfully groomed appearance of well-cared for links instead of the wild woodland that it was a little more than a year ago.

It has been a difficult matter to construct the course in a country which although very beautiful, was more rocky than the golfing experts cared to have it, but thanks to the genius of Donald Ross, professional at the Essex Country

present day awakening of the many to the tyranny of the few, this steady uprising of 1,400,000 practically unrepresented and so subject people against the tyranny of an oligarchy of half the number.

When that master of statecraft, Beust, who had uncompromisingly and successfully opposed Bismarck's policy of uniting the German states under Prussian hegemony, was called from Saxony by the Emperor Francis Joseph "to wash the dirty linen" (for so Beust put it) in Austro-Hungarian affairs, he recognized with the unerring judgment of a born opportunist that the only chance for the Hapsburg dynasty was to secure for it the loyalty of the strongest sections throughout its strange polyglot dominions.

His method of effecting this was simple. For as it was the policy of some early English kings to keep their turbulent barons quiet, and secure their loyalty, by allowing them to build castles and tyrannize over all and sundry near and far, so Beust unhesitatingly sacrificed the just claim of the Czechs of Bohemia to the demands of the Austrian, and the equally just claims of the Croats and Serbs to the demands of Magyar Hungary.

Bitter Fruit Borne

This policy is today bearing its inevitable fruit. At the time, it is true, it was a brilliant success, with the political independence of Hungary established, the Emperor crowned at Budapest as a constitutional Hungarian monarch, and Deak, the great champion of Magyar rights, acclaimed on all sides as a liberator. The great superstructure was, however, built on sand, and every day the approach of that deluge which may sweep it away is seen more clearly.

From 1867 to 1912 scarcely a year has passed without a crisis of some sort at Budapest. Yesterday it was an inter-political strife between German Austria and Magyar Hungary, today it is an interethnic strife in Hungary itself, the Magyar oligarchy against practically all the other races which go to make up the Hungarian kingdom, and the Magyar oligarchy in spite of its brave words and high hand is really at the end of its resources.

No doubt Count Tisza has succeeded for the moment, but only at a cost, to that repeated payment of which there is quickly an end. The wholesale expulsion of opponents by force of arms, the ruthless disregard of all law and constitution, and the rushing through of measures vital and far reaching in a few short hours is indeed the last mortgage of his last equity by the political bankrupt. Count Tisza's declaration that he had accomplished a patriotic duty



Home of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott, a colonial style structure, overlooking ocean

Club, who has had charge of the work, an extremely well balanced and sporty course has been the result.

For the first part of the way the old course is utilized, the first, second and third holes being unchanged. Then the player crosses the street, taking the first hole of the new layout as the fourth. Nine holes are played on the new land, joining in again at the old fourth, which in the new scheme of things is the thirteenth. Thus the play starts out on the comparatively flat old land, goes for nine holes on the undulating new country and comes back to finish again on a fairly flat surface.

While the work was in progress it was necessary to use quantities of dynamite, haul thousands of loads of loam and clay and employ a large force of men constantly. It is a matter of record that 50,000 loads of loam and clay were hauled during the summer months of 1911. Two steam drills were constantly at work boring holes for the dynamite charges. For over six months it was necessary to maintain a blacksmith shop on the premises. At times

over 100 men were kept busy. Naturally much timber had to be cut. In reality the work has been finished for some time, and the grounds have been cared for during the last two months as if they were being used.

Old Course to Be Remodeled

The old course is now to be remodeled. The old cop bunkers are to be torn down and the whole affair rebunkered according to modern methods. Already a start has been made, work now being in progress on hole number two, hole number three just having been completed. This rebunkering will remedy a defect that has prevented Tedesco from ranking as one of the best nine-hole courses in the state. By following a more modern system congestion on the course is relieved.

Eventually there will be a change in the order of play that will bring the last green in front of the clubhouse. This means the construction of two new putting greens and two tees on the old property.

It was considered that the last part of



View of Tedesco golf grounds, looking from highest point between holes 5 and 6 to clubhouse

deceives no one, himself perhaps least of all.

At a first view, this would all seem to be a purely domestic matter, but it touches a great international problem just here. It means the renaissance of the southern Slav; it means the drawing closer together, in the presence of what is being slowly recognized as a common enemy of those scattered races and remnants of races which once formed a powerful people; it means the springing into life of another national movement, so characteristic of the present age and which seems so certain to presage an even greater and greater devolution of authority. When four years ago Count von Aehrenthal accomplished a long worked for scheme in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he did not reckon on the fact, that the inclusion of these two countries would at once cause the Slav element in the empire to preponderate in point of numbers, and that when that inevitable day came, when the franchise was made the same for all sections of the empire, they would then preponderate in point of power also.

The Slav is slowly but surely awakening to a recognition of this fact: Croatia, whose just rights have been disregarded for years, is already ablaze, and as a consequence her constitution is suspended. Agram is under martial law and throughout the length and breadth of the land oppression runs riot. Croatia today does not stand alone. Thirty years ago, at the time of her last great effort, the Croats were the only people of the Slavonic south who were awake. Dalmatia, Istria and Bosnia were still asleep in the apathy of centuries, but today the Croatian cause is their cause, and up and down the Adriatic seaboard from Fiume to Ragusa the call for Croate-Serb unity is heard in ever growing volume and ever increasing insistence.

A short time ago when the Hungarian premier launched his protest against the Austrian premier expressing any opinion, in his official capacity, on the subject of Hungary's dealings with Croatia it was pointed out how the feeling was fast growing in Vienna that the dual monarchy would never be able to secure the uniform development of her southern Slav interests until she came to a much clearer understanding as to the share of influence and position to be enjoyed respectively by the two states. Every day that passes is making this more apparent.

In face of the political chaos at Budapest and what amounts to anarchy in Croatia, it is no surprise to find the Austrian premier, Count Sturgk, making the statement which has been well described as "unparalleled since the establishment of the dual system" that the introduction of absolutism in Croatia could not be a matter of indifference to

Austria "since it directly affects not only her relations to her southern Slav subjects but also the situation in Bosnia and the foreign policy of the monarchy as a whole." It comes ill from a state with such a story as that of Bohemia to its credit or discredit, but it is not without significance.

Austria definitely sides with the Slav. It is quite evident to the most superficial observer and the most casual student of history that matters cannot continue as they are indefinitely. In Hungary a comparatively small minority cannot indefinitely impose its will on a large and increasingly intelligent majority; it cannot indefinitely refuse to this majority the right to participate in the government of the country, impel acceptance of its authority by force of arms and generally ride rough shod over the constitution. It cannot, as it is attempting to do in Croatia, suspend the constitution of a free people and abrogate the right to autonomous government of a country which has been assured to it "by the traditions and legal practice of eight centuries," and endeavor to enforce a "Pax Romana" by such outworn and today demonstrably futile methods as a narrow reactionary franchise, gross corruption, press censorship, confiscation and complete deprivation of civil rights.

End Is Being Seen

Such methods come to an end quickly, and every day the ultimate struggle in the "whirlpool of Europe" comes to be seen more and more clearly. The days of the Magyar oligarchy are over, the autocratic government of a people whose native wit and temporary superiority to the then dead level stagnation all around them enabled them 40 years ago to climb up to a position they can no longer lay exclusive claim, is no longer possible in the presence of the universal enlightenment which a better and more general education and loftier ideals are bringing to the southern Slav in common with the rest of men.

As in the case of Russia and Finland the Croatian question is perhaps only a domestic one today, but it may be international in the daily being borne in more national it is daily being borne in more clearly upon the conscience of Europe that as with the individual, so the nation which is daily committed to wrong doing, political robbery and persistent callous oppression, which makes no effort "to deal justly and to love mercy," but founds its action in any direction persistently in dishonor, cannot expect to enjoy and ought not to enjoy the friendly relations of her neighbors.

As the result of the horror of 1903 Europe broke off all relations with Serbia and treated her as diplomatically nonexistent until she had purged herself. Today at least the triple entente there

the trip was rather too flat, and to overcome this difficulty it was decided to move the present fifth (the fourteenth in the new course) to the higher land just beyond the present green. This is a great improvement.

There are not many of the Massachusetts courses which will allow the use of a brassie on the second shot at five different holes, yet on the second, seventh, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth this will be possible at Tedesco with the opening of the new course. This shows that there will be keen sport to be enjoyed on the Swampscott links, and it is not at all improbable that a state championship tournament may be contested there in less than three years.

Certainly from now on the tournament will attract many of the state's best golfers. Club meetings are to be held every Saturday and on all holidays until the end of the season. George Bowden is the professional golfer at the club, and in him the organization has a man well qualified for the place.

Club Has Fine Building

Few country clubs in this part of New England equal the Tedesco in the architecture of its club building or in its excellent location. It is colonial in design, and rises picturesquely from foundations of stone upon an elevation considerably higher than that of the surrounding country. The structure may be seen miles away, and presents an imposing appearance.

The surrounding grounds, sloping away toward Marblehead in one direction, Swampscott in another and the ocean in a third, are beautifully laid out and are kept constantly in the pink of condition by expert gardeners.

The interior of the clubhouse is most attractive. The spacious reading room and the dining room are models of the decorator's art. The building is equipped with every convenience for the comfort of its members and guests. The windows afford an unexcelled view of the surrounding country and of the ocean.

There are two groups of tennis courts and on any afternoon at this time of year all of them are likely to be busy.

For those who are not inclined to the strenuousness of tennis, nor to the long tramps over the country necessitated by the game of golf, there are plenty of other games. Perhaps one of the prettiest of these is clock golf, contested on a large putting green of velvet texture. Among the membership of the club are many of the prominent members of the North Shore summer colony, and the social life of the place is a feature. On a summer night with a large gathering, a charming concert and general scene of vivacity, it would be difficult to imagine a more attractive place than the club verandas. [President Taft in 1909 accepted honorary membership in this club.]

SCHOOL OPENS AT WOODS HOLE

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—Summer school of the Marine Biological Laboratory opens here today with 75 students from all parts of the world. On the staff of instructors are the pick of all America for teaching sociology, biology, embryology and physiology.

Working with these instructors, and under their guidance, are professors from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Oberlin, Dartmouth, Washington University, Goucher College, University of Cincinnati, University of Chicago, Rush College, University of Pennsylvania, Wister Institute, Cornell, University of Wisconsin, Washington and Jefferson, College of the City of New York, University of Illinois, University of Texas, University of St. Louis, Rockefeller Institute, the Memorial Institute of Chicago, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar.

SPANISH PREMIER MAY FACE CRISIS

NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the New York Sun from Madrid states that the government of Premier Canalejas is once more in serious difficulties following the severe attack by members of the majority on the bill of Senor Mancomunidades.

Senor Canalejas, after a consultation with King Alfonso, decided to ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence. At the last moment, to the general surprise, he accepted a motion of confidence in the government, but with the Mancomunidades question excluded. Members of the party felt that it should have been included in the motion.

PORRAS TICKET WINS IN PANAMA

PANAMA—Returns from the municipal election confirm the forecast that the Porras ticket would win by big majorities in more than 50 districts out of the total of 62.

The election of the President of the republic will take place on July 14, when Dr. Belisario Porras will stand as the candidate of the opposition party and Gen. Pedro Diaz as the candidate of the Patriotic Union and of the government.

SALEM WOMEN HAVE PARTY

SALEM, Mass.—A garden party under the direction of the Young Women's Association was held this evening on the grounds of Salem Lodge of Elks, 17 North street. A reception was held in the Elk headquarters. The grounds were decorated and illuminated.

comes the cry of Finland, of Poland and of Persia, and across the triple alliance that of Croatia. If for the moment it is unheeded, yet it is only for a moment. Internationalism was but born yesterday, but its growth is sturdy.

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Rock Island

GENERAL UNION OF SHOE WORKERS IS CONDEMNED

Members of the executive board of the National Boot and Shoe Workers Union at the final meeting of its quarterly session, Tuesday, issued a general statement on the question of amalgamation of all shoe-working unions in which it declines to consider the proposition that all existing organizations disband; refuses to submit the matter to the locals for a vote, or to make recommendations regarding consideration by special convention or regular convention next year.

The statement says in part: "The communication which brings this question before us does not even indicate a form or organization to take the place of present organizations after their dissolution as proposed."

"The contracts now in force between our general union and shoe manufacturers in the United States and Canada are of such importance in maintaining a permanent standard of wages and a permanent organization as to cause us to hesitate before taking any step which would have the effect of dissolving and annulling existing contracts made with manufacturers."

"To dissolve our present contracts would require us to begin all over again to establish a new reputation before we could hope to reach our present standard of efficiency."

"We believe our oath of office precludes us from aiding in any way any proposition tending to disband this union whose interests we were elected to promote."

The Edgemakers Independent Union of Lynn declined at all times to join the "unification" conferences, and another large Lynn independent union, which had representatives at the conference, has since voted that it would not disband for the purpose of establishing any new union or form of organization.

COMMUNITY WORK TO BE EXTENDED

Four centers are to be opened in the autumn for community work by the committee on the extended use of school buildings of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, as the result of successful efforts in East Boston, according to Miss Mary P. Follett, chairman of the committee, who has just issued her report of the East Boston center. Next year the work will be taken over by the city says Miss Follett.

REV. R. W. PERKINS PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. Reese Wilmer Perkins, president of Leland University, New Orleans, a Baptist minister, writer and educator, passed away here Tuesday night.

D. O. IVES' CRITICS ARE ANSWERED BY THE CHAMBER

Railroad directors and other representatives of commercial interests who sent petitions to the Chamber of Commerce protesting against the activity of its transportation committee, of which David O. Ives is the head, have received a statement from the chamber signed by Joseph B. Russell, president, and James A. McKibben, secretary. It upholds the work of Mr. Ives and his committee in obtaining evidence relative to railroad conditions in New England for the use of the interstate commerce commission.

The statement says that the committee acted with authority and that a general meeting of the members would have been called to ratify the report if the request of the petitioners had been received before the investigation by the interstate commerce commission was begun. The activity of the committee was given wide publicity long before the hearings were started, says the statement, and the petitioners had ample opportunity to file their protests and requests. The statement is addressed to Lucius Tuttle, Edwin Farnham Greene, F. C. Dumaine, Daniel G. Wing and others.

MUSIC SCHOOL SUMMER WORK TO BEGIN SOON

Directors of the Boston Music School Settlement announce a special summer session from July 15 to Aug. 19. Ensemble work will begin July 17 and be given every Monday and Wednesday at 2 p. m. On the evening of July 7 the Wage Earners' orchestra will meet on the roof of the Civic Service house to organize a club and to plan for summer rehearsals and concerts. The orchestra will be under the direction of Modeste Alloo of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

On July 12 the Mozart Club will go to Winchester. The members will be the guests of the Penethea Club of the Winchester Congregational church. The annual honor list which has just been announced names the following pupils as those who have done the best work the past year for six months out of eight: Fannie Abrams, Meyer Alpert, Gertrude Cohen, Molly Egliche, Rose Fisher, Eva Gornik, Abraham Gurwitz, Jennie Gurwitz, Frank Lanes, William Olin, Gedalia Paris, Nathan Seidenberg, Samuel Seletsky, Frieza Small, Etta Wein.

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE HIGH 2
NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company on Tuesday announced an increase of one-half cent a gallon on all grades of naphtha and gasoline.

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Platform Appeals for Lower Tariff

BALTIMORE—One of the last acts of the Democratic national convention was the adoption of the platform.

Following is a schedule of the various subjects and their proper arrangements:

- 1—Introductory.
- 2—Tariff reform.
- 3—High cost of living.
- 4—Anti-trust law.
- 5—Rights of states.
- 6—Income tax and popular election of senators.
- 7—Presidential primaries.
- 8—Campaign contributions.
- 9—Term of President.
- 10—Democratic Congress.
- 11—Republican extravagance.
- 12—Railroads, express telegraph and telephone lines.
- 13—Banking legislation.
- 14—Rural credits.
- 15—Waterways.
- 16—Post roads.
- 17—Rights of labor.
- 18—Conservation.
- 19—Agriculture.
- 20—Merchant marine.
- 21—Pure food law.
- 22—Civil service law.
- 23—Law reform.
- 24—The Philippines.
- 25—Arizona and New Mexico.
- 26—Alaska.
- 27—Russian treaty.
- 28—Parcels post and rural delivery.
- 29—San Francisco exposition.
- 30—Protection of uniform.
- 31—Pensions.
- 32—Rule of people.
- 33—Conclusion.

The platform follows in full:

"We the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic presidents.

Tariff Reform

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered. The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries such as cotton and wool, steel and iron the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican politicians' pretense on that subject and assert American wages established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

"We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reduction be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust control in the products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

"We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

"We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers free bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trust.

"The Republican party while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer have the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living

"The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in politics

and the control of any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions. We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court has declared that undisputed facts in the record show they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

"We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretations.

Rights of the States

"Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurping the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government. We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the nation and state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it at it is that the states shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators

"We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely the amendment legislation authorizing the income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratifications.

"We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908 and at that time opposed by the Republican party—and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations verbal and written, upon which presidential appointments are made, the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made in behalf of those who aspire to presidential nomination, additional justification for this legislation being the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Primaries

"The movement towards more popular government should be promoted through legislation which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries. We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that an expression of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such election is provided for by state law. Commitmen who are hereafter to constitute the membership and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen by each state at such primary election and the service of committee-men however chosen shall begin upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

Campaign Contributions

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund for any amount or for any candidate.

"We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the President of the United States ineligible to re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Democratic Congress

"At this time, when the Republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of federal government, is rent into factions it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives. We endorse its action and challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by other interests. Patriotic citizens of our country point to the record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation. It has among its achievements revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give the American people freedom of speech. It has passed bills for the relief of the people because it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

"It has proposed an amendment to the federal constitution providing for election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

"It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

"It has required the publicity of campaign expenses both before and after election and fixed a limit upon the expenses of United States senators and representatives.

"It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

"It has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all national public work. It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty. And it passed the great supply bills which lessen the extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the government by many millions of dollars.

"We approve the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defense which will determine a definite naval program with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

Republican Extravagance

"We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Transportation

"We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction and any element that will render the valuation fair and just. We favor such legislation as will effectively prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business with their shippers or patrons; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, preventing adequate service or doing justice to legitimate investments.

Banking Legislation

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe our country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary reasonable relief for localities where such is needed for the protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust. Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives those who possess it.

"We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Rural Credits

"Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

"We also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

"We recognize the value of vocational education and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in cooperation with the several states.

Waterways

"We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction.

"We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem. The

preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation resulting in interruption of interstate commerce, disorganization of the mail service and the enormous losses imposed by the general government.

"The maintenance of an adequate depth of water the entire year, thereby to encourage water transportation, is a consummation worthy of executive attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action and the Democratic party pledges the enactment of legislation to that end.

"We favor the cooperation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of coordinating plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we approve the application by the federal government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, develop lands and to supervise the work and develop plans for draining the same, and to supervise the work of construction. We approve in addition a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

"We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Rights of Labor

"We repeat our declarations of 1908 as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. As judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relative to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platform of 1908 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed to the United States Senate in 1896, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in cases in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of the law creating a department of labor represented in the President's cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining.

"We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employee's compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

Conservation

"We believe in the conservation and the development for the use of all the people of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams and all the other material sources with which our country has been lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests, should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

"Their domain should be disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from the sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

"The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler, exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this government to the landless should be as attractive as possible; and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the national forests should not

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

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LOWER TARIFF IS DEMOCRATS' DEMAND IN THEIR PLATFORM

(Continued from page ten)

be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

"Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

"We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the bureau of mines in every way appropriate for national legislation with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

Agriculture

"We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end, we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

Merchant Marine

"We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

"We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea, and we favor the repeal of all laws, and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion, or with violating their contract of service.

"Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution of the United States.

"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal. "We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

"We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinate to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should cooperate with the health agencies of our various states and cities, without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

Civil Service Law

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees; we also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employees of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' liability law; we also recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employees for the redress of grievances.

Law Reform

"We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

The Philippines

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's

purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. "In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases. "We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

Alaska

"We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

The Russian Treaty

"We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of the government which does not recognize that equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental rights of expatriation.

"The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.

"We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

Panama Canal Exposition

"We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

"We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States, similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911. "We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

Rule of the People

"We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party demand for a return to the rule of the people expressed in the national platform four years ago has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect power and the usurpation of government themselves from the misuse of delegated mental instrumentality by special interests. For this reason, the national convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extermination of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected. "Our platform is one of the principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the cooperation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country."

CHINESE PREMIER FRIEND TO POWERS

NEW YORK.—Lu Cheng-hsiang, the new Chinese premier, has expressed to some of the foreign ministers in Peking his desire to strengthen the friendly relations between China and the powers. He said he hoped the latter would soon recognize the Chinese republic, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

The National Assembly has passed the first reading of a bill providing for Chinese control of the postoffice, which will result in the dismissal of 150 foreign employees. Commercial interests here argue, however, that foreign management of the postoffice is essential to the department's success, and expressed the hope that the powers would intervene.

U. S. SOLDIERS GET CLOTHES CHEAP

WASHINGTON.—Soldiers of the United States army wear clothes suitable for the purpose for which they are designed and capable of standing a great deal of wear. The new olive drab woolen uniform consisting of breeches and tunic, costs the soldier \$7.40, \$4.57 for his coat and \$2.83 for his breeches. His linen collar costs 4 cents. His woolen olive drab gloves cost 37 cents.

His canvas leggings cost 57 cents, and he can buy woolen mittens for 30 cents and overalls for 57 cents. His stockings cost as follows: Cotton, 8 cents; heavy woolen, 24 cents; light woolen, 13 cents.

J. H. HUSTIS GOES TO EUROPE

James H. Hustis, vice-president of the Boston & Albany railroad, left for New York yesterday, where he will sail on the Cincinnati for Europe.

ATHLETIC CERTIFICATES SCHOOL COMMITTEE GIFT

Winners of Events in the Schoolboy Meets Getting Awards Under a System That Shows Good Results

NEW RECORDS MADE

ROBERT left the subway at Park street, hurried up Tremont to Bromfield, turned down and walked along slowly, looking at the store windows as he went, until he came to a particular one that had pictures and picture frames displayed in attractive array. In his hand he clutched a roll that looked as if it might be a diploma. He presented it to the man behind the counter when he went in with an air of pride that was very noticeable.

Unrolling the precious parchment, the man behind the counter read: "Athletic certificate. Annual outdoor track and field meets held under the direction of the school committee on June 8, Robert, pupil of school, won first place in the senior 100 yards dash. Time 14.5 seconds." It was signed by the chairman of school committee David A. Ellis, and the master of the school. The dealer in frames studied it carefully, then, looking at the boy he remarked, "That is a record," and placed the emphasis upon the "is." The boy waxed voluble at once and told him all about it, and how all the boys are working for the certificate, which is something newly introduced by the school committee.

Every boy in the elementary and high schools who won first, second, third or fourth place, or ran on a winning relay team, or was a member of a winning baseball team at the annual June outdoor meet, was awarded a certificate by the school committee. The idea is original with Dr. Thomas F. Harrington,

director of school hygiene. It is the first time any school ever has carried out a plan of this kind. "It takes away from the commercial character of athletics," says Dr. Harrington, "and is an award of permanent record and value. It can be used for entrance to college and other athletics, and holds a boy to an effort to achieve what he can do instead of striving for something that is beyond his powers. It gives no false stimulus, but keeps athletics on a normal, natural and wholesome basis."

Boys are entered in the different classes according to their years and height. The conditions have two results. First, they prevent any one boy from winning a large number of certificates, for they allow him to take part in not more than one running event or one field event in any one contest; and second, they prevent him from competing in events for which he is not qualified. They further prevent any boy who has not reached his senior year in the high school from competing in long distance runs. In the senior year this distance is limited to one mile and is worked up to gradually from the training in the elementary schools. This precaution has resulted in breaking up the Marathon's undue attraction among growing boys. In cases where a new record or mark is won the certificate states that fact.

The number of records broken in the high schools the last year attests the value of the training in the elementary schools. Among these new records established are the following: George E. Weaver, High School of Commerce, 55-yard hurdles in 6s. One mile run, seniors, Edmund J. Dempsey, Dorchester high school, 4m. 57.2-5s. High jump (indoor), juniors, David W. S. Laird, public Latin school, 4ft. 11 1/4 in.; (outdoor) 4ft. 10 1/4 in.; eight-pound shot, intermediate, John W. Guiney, Mechanic Arts high school, 43ft.; high jump, intermediate, Carl F. Anderson, High School of Commerce, 5ft. 2 1/4 in.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Every man is entitled to his own opinion and the ratio of opinions in golf, as to how to learn the game is about one to each man who plays it. Cecil Bancroft comments on this in the World of Golf, and gives his ideas on the subject in the following:

A wet afternoon led to talk, the subject being how to learn the game. From the abstract we shortly gave concrete instances of our beginnings; one believed in books, another in professional teaching, a third in playing the part of looker-on. None of us for a moment posed as teachers, but all were greatly interested in the various theories propounded by our betters, and in finding that what was meant to one afforded not the least sustenance to another. The looker-on interested me most. Not merely has he improved his own game thereby—a small matter to him as his interest in golf is extraordinarily impersonal, but he can see the two things at the same time, how the shot is played for and how it comes off. Of all golfing critics, Mr. Hilton possesses this faculty in the most extraordinary degree. At the championship when freed from play by reason of short shrift being given to his adversary, he somehow or other sees all the most exciting incidents of the play, and can tell you why the player erred in the critical shot. In other words, he can at the same time watch the means and the end. There are many golfers whose interest in following the great ones is solely that of seeing how they do it; there are more, who, like myself, get so excited about the match that the result of the shot alone matters; there are very few, indeed, who can be most interested in the result and yet derive profit from studying how the result is achieved.

For the professional teacher I have great respect, and would have more did he teach on broader lines. He is, as a rule, too apt to teach the beginner to play in a manner similar to his own, forgetting differences of age and build; too apt to prescribe the same points for all sorts and conditions of men. Some teachers there are who realize that each pupil must be dealt with separately, especially as regards those who have taken up golf comparatively late in life, the mode which seems most natural to the player must be developed on proper lines. Such teachers are not readily found. The youthful athletic aspirant to prowess in the game has no difficulty in finding professionals who can be of great service to him because there are hosts of fine players among our professionals, and supply youth is easily moulded. But the middle-aged and elderly golfers have considerable difficulty in finding serviceable mentors. Not for a moment disparaging the teaching abilities of the best players, they find it so hard to put themselves in his place. Natural abilities and high ideals are here a drawback. The very best coach I have known for the beginner who aspires to no more than learning to play a moderately decent game, was a caddy whose handicap—had he been allotted one—could not have been rated better than about three. For his own betterment as a player he had no ambition, but he was extremely ambitious to improve his pupils, who were many, and, as a rule, unpromising, and he worked wonders. At the cultivation of a beautiful style he aimed no whit; his concerns were rather to eliminate the more glaring defects of his unfortunates, and well he succeeded. Avoiding asking for the performance of feats, which, owing to Anno Domini, would be miracles, he first ascertained what mode of hitting the ball came most natural, and then did

what he could with it, developing it upon natural lines.

Lastly as to books. They are too dogmatic, and not half so instructive as they might be; also they are generally dull. It need hardly be said that only teaching books are here referred to, as there is no more ardent admirer of Mr. Hutchinson's "Golfing Pilgrimage," Mr. Low's "Life of Freddie Tait," Mr. Hilton's "Reminiscences," and Mr. Darwin's "British Golf Links," than myself. These four, plus "Concerning Golf" and the Badminton "Book on Golf," have been a source of pure delight.

NEWS BRIEFS

CITY PLANT SAVES MONEY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The value of the municipal asphalt plant to the property owners of Kansas City was shown recently when the cost of paving of Fifteenth street from Virginia avenue to Woodland avenue was estimated. The cost will be \$1.62 a square yard. The usual price is about \$1.90.

NATIONAL GUARD CORPS FORMED

RENO, Nev.—With a strong company of 60 men, promise of early equipment and a possibility of a regiment armory, company A of the Nevada national guard was organized at the city hall recently with C. R. Reeves as captain. L. G. B. McDowell and Macon Elder, sergeant-major of the University of Nevada cadet corps, were elected lieutenants.

COLLEGE RECEIVES \$10,000

LOGAN, Utah.—Thomas Smart recently issued a check payable to the Agricultural College in the sum of \$10,000, the amount he subscribed to the new gymnasium at the college, which has been named in his honor.

GEORGIA PEACH CROP IS LARGE

The Georgia peach crop this year is expected to reach 7000 to 7500 carloads. It will be the largest crop in the history of the peach industry in this state. Upward of 1000 carloads have already been shipped from middle and north Georgia points, though the movement will not be at its height till the shipment of Elbertas is under way.

STREET RAILWAY APPRAISED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Work on the valuation and appraisal of the physical property of the Metropolitan street railway is being done by a corps of 50 special engineers, under the direction of S. A. Sagar, chief engineer for the appraisers, appointed by the federal court. A valuation will be made of all the physical property of the road. The appraisal will take two months.

INDIANA ROAD TO BUILD BRANCH

CINCINNATI, O.—It was learned here recently that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company at Anderson, Ind., it was decided to at once begin the construction of an extension of the line from one of the present terminals to Cincinnati. It is said the company has had three routes surveyed, one from Rushville by way of Hamilton, another from Connersville via Hamilton, and a third through Brookville from Greensburg.

PRESBYTERIANS PLEDGE \$3000

GRIFFIN, Ga.—First Presbyterian Church of Griffin has broken the state record for giving in the widespread can-

TRAVEL

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD
POPULAR EXCURSION
LAKE
WINNIPESAUKEE
(In the Foothills of the White Mountains)
Saturday July 6th
\$2 ROUND TRIP FARE \$2
FROM BOSTON
Sixty Mile Sail Around the Lake
Special train will leave North Station at 8:30 A. M. Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, corner Court and Washington Streets, until 5:00 P. M., July 5, also at North Station until departure of train.

PACIFIC COAST
GLACIER
Special Round Trip Rates
JUNE TO OCTOBER
\$97.25 to \$112.25
FROM BOSTON
Magnificent scenery. Excellent Service. Splendid Hotels at important stop-over points. Fast steamers on Great Lakes and Puget Sound.
Write for "Pacific Coast Tours" and details of fares and service.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Asst. Pass. Dept., 332 Washington St., Boston.
Glacier, B. C. from photo.

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

Calling at Fishguard
FRANCONIA, July 9, 4 P. M.
LACONIA, July 23, Aug. 20
Saloon, \$62.50; Second Cabin, \$32.50 and Upwards.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

Mauretania, July 2, Lusitania, July 16.

New York—Mediterranean

IVERNIA, July 3, CARPATHIA, July 18

Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

AUSONIA, July 6, ULTONIA, July 20

One class (11) only.

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Travellers' Cheques—Tours

Through Rates to All Points

126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

APPLY AT

225 BOSTON NEW YORK

SPECIAL THROUGH CAR LEAVES POSTOFFICE ST. DAILY

and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and Information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. Ry. Co., 229 Washington St.

TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 75c

NEW ENGLAND PASTURE

SHRUBS PUT IN GARDEN

MUCH of the beauty of the arbor-

tum now is due to the general

use in its plantations of several

common native shrubs with handsome

flowers and fruits, according to the twenty-

seventh bulletin just issued by the Arnold

arboratum. Most of our native

shrubs 30 years ago seem not to have

been known to gardeners, but the ar-

boretum has taught the lesson that the

best trees and shrubs for the permanent

decoration of American parks and gar-

dens are to be found in the American

fields and forests. One of the best of the

native plants is a cornel, which is an

inhabitant of roadsides and wood bor-

ders in this part of the country and

in cultivation is one of the most free-

flowering of all the dogwoods.

"The flame colored azalea," the bulletin

reads, "has been largely planted on

the slope below Azalea path and in many

of the arborum shrubberies, and, al-

though it usually flowers abundantly,

this year it has been exceptionally

beautiful."

Among the seedlings raised at the

arborum there are plants with flowers

of many shades of yellow and orange.

Flowering rather later is another rhod-

odendron of the same region: the flowers

of this shrub are pure white with bright

red filaments, and, if they are not so

showy as those of the flame-colored

azalea, they are equally beautiful and

much more fragrant.

There are masses of this azalea on

are followed early in July by those

will be followed early in July by those

of the clammy azalea, a common plant

in New England swamps, especially in

those near the coast, which at midsum-

mer are made fragrant by its pure

white flowers. For three months the

different azaleas of the eastern United

States flower in succession in the ar-

NEW YORK 240

VIA RAIL AND BOAT

RAY STATE LINE

Via Trolley and Boat, \$2.35

Steel Steamships

GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE

Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service

Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

Open and Closed Cars. Monthly Contracts.

M. O. NUTTER'S AUTO LIVERY

Phone Haymarket 13

Shopping

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Cars Only

Sightseeing

Office: Boston, Mass.

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Est. 1908.

STATEROOMS

and TICKETS

Metropolitan Line to New

York. Eastern Steamship

Company. Maine and the

Provinces. Flat Line Rail-

way and P. M. L. Dominion

Steamers, Richelieu & Ontario Line and all

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and Minors Transportation Co., Great Lakes

Steamers, Richelieu & Ontario Line and all

Foreign and Coastwise Lines. Telephone

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GEORGE E. MARSTERS

248 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISE-

MENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF

TRAVELERS.

NEW ENGLAND PASTURE

SHRUBS PUT IN GARDEN

MUCH of the beauty of the arbor-

tum now is due to the general

use in its plantations of several

common native shrubs with handsome

flowers and fruits, according to the twenty-

seventh bulletin just issued by the Arnold

***** RATES *****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

***** TELEPHONE *****

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RUBBER HEELS

RUBBER HEELS



BOSTON
Crystal Gelatine

Memorize This Trade Mark

Ask your grocer for *Crystal*—Accept no other

Each Package Guaranteed to Make
Two Full Quarts of Jelly

Full Size Package FREE for Your Grocer's Name and Address.

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO. - - - BOSTON, MASS.



Everybody who uses Burrill's recommends it to their friends, because of its wonderful efficiency as a tooth cleanser and beautifier.

Each bottle has the famous Economic Top, which prevents waste. It gives a delightful fragrance to the breath and a refreshing taste to the mouth.

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25c.
Guaranteed and Manufactured by
New England Laboratory Co.,
LYNN, MASS.

Roberts Lightning Mixer

Quickest, most thorough mixer ever invented. Beats eggs in half a minute; whips cream in one to two minutes. The whirling dasher does it. Easily cleaned. Most dealers sell it.

SPECIAL OFFER: Send 50 cents and dealer's name for 1 mixer postpaid by return mail. You won't be happy till you get it.

DORSEY MFG. CO.
88 Broad St., Boston
Jobbers, Retailers and Agents should write us for special prices to the trade.

A Quarter of a Century of progressive, scientific research in our laboratories, constantly subjecting our products to the tests and criticisms of the investigating public and competing manufacturers, has made

Cando Silver Polish

pre-eminent among polishes. We claim for it qualities which mean economy, efficiency and satisfaction to the user in the long run. It does not work magic upon the silver, but gives a brilliant lustre without injury to the metal. It is the endorsement of thousands of reputable dealers throughout the country who supply CANDO to millions of consumers.

Ask for the old, reliable CANDO Silver Polish.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.
Makers of Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume.

36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS

SPECIAL PIECES MADE TO ORDER IN UP-TO-DATE MOUNTINGS. ALWAYS RELIABLE QUALITY.

J. C. SAWYER CO.

484 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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McMAHON & JAQUES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Established 1890

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Tel. 420 B. B.

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TRUNKS

800 trunks, different grades, from \$3.00 to \$75.00 each. Largest Stock of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases in Boston. Business established over 60 years under one head.

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY, 67 Atlantic Ave., near Essex St., opp. South station.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Upholsterer, first-class, one who can take complete charge of this department for large firm now building new factory in Middle West. An excellent opportunity for reliable, industrious party. Give particulars, with references and salary desired, all supplied and confidential. N. J. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED by experienced needlewoman, seamstress to do at home contract work for large concerns preferred. Address MISS LILLIAN FOSTER, 77 Main St., No. 1, Ames, Mass.

PURIZONE

The Perfect
Deodorizer
and Purifier
Destroys Foul and
Noxious Odors
Purifies Every Place
Its Vapor Reaches

Will Not Discolor the Most Delicate Fabrics. Furs, Woodwork or Leather. Sample FREE for Dealer's Name and Address.

DEPT. A.

WASHBURN PURIZONE CO.
101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Telephone South Boston 640

Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

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Central Ice Manufacturing Co.

110 MT. VERNON STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS.

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Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

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Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

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Do you like rest and quiet?

Do you like to be in tune with nature?

Then you should wear O'Sullivan's Live Rubber Heels. They restore to your feet the soft, resilient cushion which nature provided, but which civilized man has replaced with clattering, pounding, hard leather heels.

O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS
OF NEW LIVE RUBBER

attached to your shoes for 50 cents, make walking a pleasure. They give a natural buoyancy to your step and grace to your carriage.

O'Sullivanize Your Walk.

That's the logical way.

Do it today. Tomorrow you will wonder why you haven't done it before.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Don't throw away your Old Hair Goods. Have them dyed to match sample, \$1; puffs, 75c. Yellow gray switches made pure white. Combs made up in any style. Full line of late goods. Write for prices. Mme. Perry, Hair Store and Hair Dressing, cor. Market and Tremont Sts., LYNN, Mass. Tel. 847.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKER wants more customers; stylish, up-to-date work; moderate prices. Tel. B. 4648-W.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXTRACTS
Sauers
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS
BY EVERY TEST

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New and Enlarged Edition
PRICE \$3.00 A COPY

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This book may be purchased through any Reading Room in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., or direct from the publishers.

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Bibles, Books, Cards, Pictures, Maps, Quizzes, Covers, and Lesson Markers.

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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 440 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS, CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 25 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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I WANT to place a beautiful Player Piano, mahogany, colonial design, in home of a responsible family, temporarily, that would possibly consider purchasing later if satisfactory; must move in this week. Address V 10, Monitor.

PETS

DR. DANIELS' DOG BREAD is best for dogs and puppies. At Drug and Grocery stores.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Exquisite Lavender Sachet

Four of these little bags of Lavender are eager to come to you.

A new invention—simple, safe, will give you a beautiful hand illuminated card—a tasteful gift. Four Lavender Bags—post paid 50c.

THE POHLSON GIFT SHOP

Main Street, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

ROSALIND

Hair Waver and Curler

Nickel Plate. Aluminum.

At last we have found A CURLER that will not injure the hair.

A new invention—simple, safe, will wave or curl the hair in 10 to 15 minutes without the application of heat. Send for them.

5 Curlers, 25c. 3 Curlers, 10c.

THE ROSALIND CO., Inc.

1181 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Agents wanted everywhere. Write today.

MARABOUT BOAS AND MUFFS REPAIRED

Also Capes and Neck Pieces Repaired as they will look like new AT VERY LOW PRICES. We are manufacturers and GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK.

DAVID BANASH & SON.

42 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

Up One Flight. Take Elevator.

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, hose or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children. Write for home agency plan.

MEKMAN TRADING COMPANY

Sole Mfrs., 1 W. 22nd St., New York City.

UPON REQUEST

We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues.

Under your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles for head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

MME. PEAL & SON

20 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED

Call or write for style.

BARRETT & CO.

Hat Mfrs., 164A Tremont Street.

DOLL REPAIRING

Or all kinds; all missing parts supplied, or replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 806-W.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Garlands
409-411-413 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
THOMAS W. GARLAND

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE "QUALITY" STORE FOR

Home Furnishings

Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better kind at prices that are no higher

J.H. Buettner & Co.

Washington Ave. and Seventh St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.

Washington Ave. and Fourth St., - ST. LOUIS

CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS

CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS

Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West

Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER On Locust Street at Sixth ST. LOUIS

Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

SAFES

JOHN BAUMANN SAFE CO.

New and Second Hand

413 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SANDERS' NURSERIES

TREES, Plants and Cut Flowers. Decorations and Floral Designs. Floral Store and Office, 623 Clara Ave., near cor. Delmar, St. Louis. Nurseries, Clayton, Mo. Tel. bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS FIRMS, who desire advertisements to be classified with those from that city, may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 611 Equitable bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

BOOKS

The Chain Reference Bible

THE BIBLE that leads the student through the scriptures in golden chains of references on any thought; demonstration on request.

A. T. DIETRICK, 537 Chamber of Commerce Building, Phone Broadway 708.

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Legal Paper, Manuscript Covers, Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Papers

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605 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Alexandria Auto & Traction Co., Inc. McClay & Black Props.

Pierce-Arrow Autos and Taxicabs for Hire

Office, Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal. F431 - 440 S. Figueroa St. F1702

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CALIFORNIA PAINT SHOP Automobile and sign painting; plane and hardwood finishing; quality materials and workmanship cost no more. Charles F. Cox, Prop. 2715 Central Ave., Tel. South 641.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

PARTIES WISHING APARTMENTS OR ROOMS with or without board in refined homes can consult a well selected list at 605 Union Oil bldg., 7th and Spring sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS Spokane, Wn.

TEACHER OF PIANO 222 AUDITORIUM

GILBERT SHORTER

Director Dramatic Art and Oratory Chicago Conservatory of Music

27 Auditorium Building, Phone Har. 1736

MUSICAL ARTISTS

CLIFFORD LOTT

BARITONE Under direction of Wolfsohn Musical Bureau of N. Y. L. E. Behrman, Los Angeles, Cal.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

LONGLEY HATS

ASK your dealer for them. JOHN R. NORRIS, traveling representative for Washington, Montana, Oregon and Northern Idaho. Bldg. 210 W. Adams St., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS

RENT from the manufacturers—No. 3 Oliver Typewriters, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 146 Congress St.

We excel in values.

Opal Candy Co.

Our own make ice cream bricks. Full quarts 25 cents.

Phones: Monroe 2020, Delmar 1631-L

Delmar Building

Kingshighway and Delmar Av.

ST. LOUIS

For Anything in Cut Hair

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CLERK, private branch operator

COMPANION-Young lady, fine ready capable and willing to entertain and be served generally, wishes position; would travel. E. A. JANSON, 2 Westland Boston, suite 32.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion or attendant to lady of refinement; qualified for all kinds of sewing.

COMPANION—Young lady (Protestant) uneducated tastes, wishes position for student as companion to child or middle-aged lady; best references. MISS BEATRICE MARSH, 34 Mellen st., Cambridge, Mass.

position as companion and housekeeper with pleasant family; good references. MISS A. B. DICKINSON, Milton, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced in book and newspaper work, also experience as proofreader, wishes positions. References. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 17 Brookline st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND wish positions either; seashore preferred; best references. MISS LARKIN EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston; tel. Trem. 2391-M.

COOK, parlormaid, laundress, kitchenaid—Thoroughly competent girl, disengaged through family going to Europe highly recommended. MISS SHEA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK wants position with western family; has excellent references; also parlormaid. MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 37 Chandler st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 593.

COOK and second, 2 reliable girls desiring work together; references furnished. MISS ANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. av. South. Tel. 2994W.

COOK AND SECOND (P. E. I. Prot.)
nt), both thoroughly experienced &
liable; country no objection; ex
ferences on file. **MISS SHEBA EMP.**
ICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston; tel. Tr
125-W.

MP. OFFICE, 126 Mass. av., Boston.
 COOK AND SECOND—Thoroughly competent; cook good manager, second years last place; references. MISS B. EY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.
 COOK—Position as cook by middle-aged protestant woman in small hotel or private family; reference. EMMA WILDE, Corn st., Cambridge, Mass.
 COOK—Experienced cook and assistant desires position together in summer home.

COOK—First-class meat and pastry colored) wishes position. Call 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. **HARRIET PINCKNEY**, 100 Greenich st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK—Capable girl desires position. Good references. **MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2004-W.

COLLEGE GIRL wants steady work in summer; capable of teaching elocution and music; willing to travel; best of references. Write to **Miss M. C. Smith**, 1000

DRESSMAKER, experienced remodeling and children's clothes, wishes employment; day's will go out of town. **ESTHER HAYES**, 184 Northampton st., Boston 21, 2185-W. Tremont.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment during the summer; call after 6. **MRS. L. J. HITMORE**, 205 Huntington av., Boston 14.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable of an wishes employment, day or hour. **M**

GENERAL OFFICE GIRL—High school graduate, some knowledge of typewriting.

CHILDREN and bookkeeping. Address: **WILLIAM D. SHEA**, 84 Liberty st., Room 2, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE HELP—Young woman with 1 year's experience; \$7 or more per week to start. **HARVARD SQ. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Woman (white) desires employment by the day or hour; references. **MARY MACK**, 62 Sterling St., Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURING—New England

GENERAL WORK. Young woman (aged) wants employment for the day; lawfully married; no children; no references. **JOYCE, 28 Sawyer st., Boston.**

GIRL (15) wishes position to take care of child; would like to go to either country or seashore. **ELINORA HOLST, 1 Commonwealth ave., Boston.**

GOVERNNESS. French (Protestant), thoroughly educated, excellent teacher, happy disposition, desires entire charge of children over 4 years; devoted to them; local references. **MADMOISELLE CHUAU,**

RD. 30 W. 67th st., New York.

GOVERNNESS (French) wishes situation with one or two children (6 to 8); general references. MME. F. MULKENHEIMER, 100 Marlborough, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position in business family; Boston vicinity preferred; please address letter, stating wages. MISS HATTIE KENNEY, 202 Central st., Saugus, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family; will make full charge; experienced and good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU.

HOUSEKEEPER—American middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper in a family of two in an apartment. Would go short distance in country. Address Mrs. B. HATCH, 354 W. 12th St., Boston, or tel. S33-R Tre.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman Protestant, desires position with business people, or general housework in small family, without washing. MRS. ELLA RESSEY, suite 2, 12 Westland av., Boston; tel. B. B. 2967-M.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, capable, wishes position with family near Boston. MISS A. M. HICKS, 3 Franklin av., Revere, Mass. Tel. REVER 41-M.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable Protestant woman with daughter 14 years old wishes position. Tel. Arlington 86. MRS. BROWN, 308 Mystic st., Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant American woman as housekeeper in family of 2 persons from Boston. MRS. M. R. SPRING, 101 Gore st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted
day, hour or week. MRS. CATHERINE
JOHNSTONE, 20 E. Brookline st.,
Boston; tel. Trem. 2545-M.

HOUSEMAID wants position in su-
perior family; good references; con-
sidered. ANNA MOFFETT, 82 Mo-
gomery st., Boston.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BAN, circular and gang saw filer, willing to
be based on, furnish best of references, will
travel. **BARTMAN**, 222 E. 7th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.
BEEKEEPEE-Position wanted by
experienced bookkeeper; contractors
preferred; reference given. Address D. H. Bee-
keep, 608 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
BOY (colored), reliable, wishes position
central state; work mornings and evenings;
small wages with board and preferences
given. Reference. **HOBAS**, 1001
N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.
CARPENTER wishes position:
1. far; strictly temperate. **CHARLES**
W. FRANE, gen. del., St. Francis, Mo.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady (33) with boy
AGENT, 2650 Cortland st., Chicago.

SALESMAN wants position; road product desired, with up-to-date, reliable article.

2 week Address: ALECYA McCLURE

TELENOGRAPHER-16 years' experience; excellent court reporter, desires position in law office or newspaper. E. C. WINGER, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

TEACHER-Experienced, first grade teacher; would like to give A-1 home education; would like to know your attitude and character. HENRY VALLI, 10708 S. 1st St., Fort Worth, Tex.

SITUATIONS WANTED - FEMALE

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER - Scotch-Irish woman; desires position in family; experienced housekeeper and good traveler. MARY ANN BROWN, University Drive, Washington, D. C.

COMPANION - Refined, middle-aged woman; wishes position as traveling companion and housekeeper. LILLIAN E. FULLER, 331 N. Burnett st., Chicago, Ill.

COMBINATION - Position as saleswoman and typewriter operator. J. R. BARNETT, 1901 N. 1st St., Dallas, Texas.

Union desired; best references exchanged
 ISS E. N. DOFFERMYRE, Stewards
 Ile. Va.

GEOVENS-Young woman of cultured education desires position as governess or companion. Apply letter to MISS WILLIAM HADEN, Evinston, Va.

LADY with daughter desires position at private school, Chicago; able to fill responsibilities of mother; excellent musical background; act as caretaker; best references. MRS. **MABERRY**, Summertown, Tenn.

ORGANIST-Your Lady desires position as church organist in city of Baltimore or vicinity; excellent musical training; references available. Write Mrs. **NINE NEUGEBAUER**, Duval Ave., Forest park, Baltimore, Md.

**PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED - MALE**

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering laboratory and industrial design office. Assist in research and development work. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume and references to:

Salary \$100 per month for nine months beginning Sept. 1; good opening for energy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CAPENTER—Man (28 single) wishes position to learn carpenters trade. E-mail: PHRATT, 2405 18th st. N.W., Washington.

EMPLOYMENT wanted as office manager city salesman, California, Texas or New York. Box 29, Medina, Bellevue P.C. Wash.

owers, attending to lawns, caring for
gardens, etc., wishes employment; refer
Address JOHN E. MORGAN, Station

HEAD WAITER wants position in first class hotel, either European or American. All references. **LOUIS, KRAMER**, 33 West 3d av., Spokane, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMPANIST desires position; can transpose, read at sight and has had with her own hands all the latest songs in conservatory graduate; references. **MISS LORRY PERKY**, 601 College st., box 326, Portland, Ore.

ASSISTANT—Position wanted to assist with housework or take care of children. **MISS ELSIE SOMMER**, General Delivery, No. 8, San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSEMOTHER desires position of responsible person for unnumbered board care housemother in school, club, institution or hotel. **MISS ELSIE SOMMER**, General Delivery, No. 8, San Francisco, Cal.

mother's care; can go anywhere. MR. MEYER, 406 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Cal

STENOGRAPHER who like position in
San Francisco. **BURNHAM**, 2414 Crenshaw blvd.
Los Angeles, Cal.

YOUNG GIRL, normal graduate, desire
position as governess during summer
months or longer in San Francisco. Write
neighboring counties; references furnished
on request. Address **VIVIAN LETH SMITH**, c/o
Granville ave., San Jose, Cal.

CANADA — FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRY GOODS CLERK. Must be first class
every way, reliable, steady, good salesman,
months or longer in San Francisco. Write
windows fairly; \$18 per week; good
board costs \$5; references. **ERNEST**
RUSSELL ROSEBURY, Sudbury, Ont., Can.

ENGLISH BOY, aged 14½, requires sit

man good business house; good references.
 Permanent. JAMES J. AARON, 57
 Madison, pl., Breckford, County Yorksire, Eng.

PRIVATE SECRETARSHIP or to be
 company or political league; full
 of settling, short-hand, and
 accounts; balances sheets; highest refer-
 ences. FRANCIS PERCIVAL
 10, St. Andrew's, Chelsea, Lon-
 don, S. W. England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

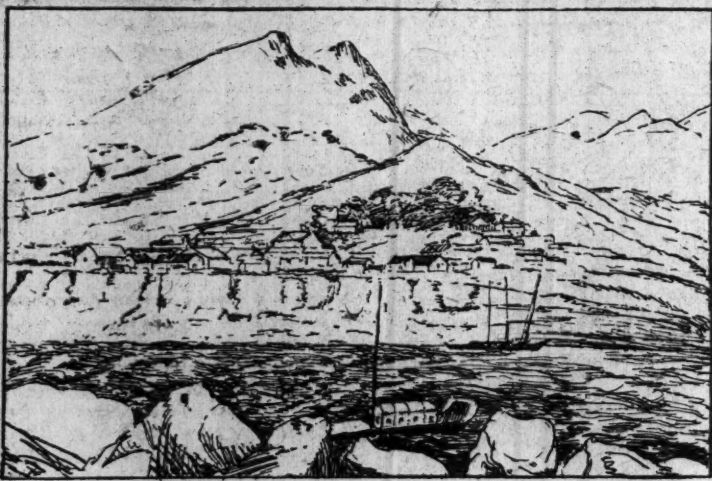
ASSISTANT, companion, attendant
 housekeeper, middle-aged, good needle work
 and cooking. **MRS. J. HODGES**, 1 Upper Hamilton
 Brighton, Eng.

ATTENDANT or traveling com-
 panion wanted by elderly lady, 60 years
 London well and can give references.

HOLIDAY TUTORSHIP of travel guide

LADY M. A., Glasgow, training, Cambridge, 6 years' school experience, London, requires teaching: English and history in public school, preparatory forms. MRS. ANNET R. AIRD, 107 Adelaide rd., Hammersmith, London, Eng.

DIFFICULT YANGTZE RAPIDS ARE CONQUERED BY TEACHERS



(Drawn specially for the Monitor.)

The town and rapids of H'sin-tan, Upper Yangtze, where formidable task awaits voyager in houseboat

Passengers in Houseboat Enjoy the Rich Scenery and Find the Cheerful Work of the Rope-Pullers Pleasing

EXCURSION IS MADE

The following special sketch for the Monitor gives personal impressions of the famous Yangtze rapids in North China. The first portion of the trip in the houseboat is taken for granted.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE Ichang and Niukan gorges left behind, the quodsu (houseboat) with its three passengers and crew, enters a calm and lake-like part of the river, the hills, like those already passed being

current, the crew being joined by at least 20 other trackers, whose howls and yells, mingled with the beating of drums, were deafening; the whole population, women as well as men, turned out and joined in the din. But the feat was safely accomplished.

In time, no doubt, the engineer's skill will overcome the difficulties of the Yangtze rapids, but, at present, notwithstanding the practiced eye and hand of the skipper, they are a menace to every kind of craft that has to face them.

This narrative closes with an extract from the diary of one of the other passengers: "While the quodsu was waiting to be towed over the next rapid the house-party, with the Chinese attendants, were rowed over in the police boat, always stationed here, to the old walled town of Kwei-chow, which we proceeded to storm. The expression is justified, for the first man who saw us fled away like a hare. However, we mounted the steps to the top of the walls, and as the town stands high, had a fine view of the valley and the river which at this season is low though swift, with many rocks exposed.

"After we descended a crowd began to collect; so, securing a rapid sketch, we sallied forth by another gate, and found our tiffin spread on the grass, under a shady tree, the natives still following us at a distance. We propitiated them as far as we could with friendly words and gestures, and on the whole they responded, especially the women. These, without exception, had painfully small feet, encased mostly by embroidered shoes, with which they were able to carry their infants with any safety. They were much interested in the food eaten by Europeans and evidently saw the 'fix' of lemonade for the first time.

"The man of our party was one who had been among savage tribes, and knew how to handle them, drawing a chalk circle round his party and giving the natives to understand that it must not be encroached upon, laughing and joking with them continually, and keeping them in good humor. They offered us the pipe of peace, which we pretended to smoke, and afterwards escorted us to the brow of the hill, where they all said 'chin chin,' and we parted mutually satisfied.

"The Chinese trackers have really done very well throughout the voyage. In many



(Drawn specially for the Monitor.)

VIEW IN WALLED TOWN OF KWEI-CHOW

books we read so much abuse of them, for their indifference and rudeness; but such has not been our experience of them. On the contrary, they have always been most interested in our movements, and ever ready with their assistance when it was required. Poor fellows! What a hard life is theirs! Yet they are always so willing, working and tracking from early morn to dewy eve, hallooing and chanting their weird song all the while; and it has sunk deeply in my memory, as an abiding characteristic of boat life on the Yangtze."

MISS JAMES WINS SCHOLARSHIP

NEWARK, N. J.—The College Women's Club of Montclair has announced the awarding of a \$100 scholarship to Miss Helen N. James, a member of this year's graduating class of the Montclair high school. Miss James will enter Smith College this fall. The special scholarship is in addition to \$300 contributed to the Randall Spaulding scholarship fund by the College Women's Club. Miss James stood the highest of any of the graduates from the school.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. K. M. Koehler, unassigned, will retain station in Washington, D. C., until further orders.

Col. S. M. Foote, C. A. C., detailed for duty at camp of instruction, Annapolis, Md.

Orders Jan. 17 and Feb. 15, relating to Maj. P. F. Straub, general staff, revoked.

Maj. P. F. Straub, general staff, relieved duty as member of general staff corps July 31.

Maj. W. E. Purviance, medical corps, to home, preparatory to retirement.

First Lieut. W. H. Thearle, medical corps, detailed as member of competitive examination board, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. J. B. H. Waring, medical corps, relieved.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant-Commander Frank Lyon, detached engineering experimental station, naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Kansas.

Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Miller, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. T. Kays, detached the Maryland, to the Supply.

Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, detached naval powder depot, Dover, N. J., to the Kearsarge.

Machinist P. B. Cozine, to the Chattanooga.

Paymaster's Clerk Benjamin Berkowitz, appointed, to the North Carolina.

Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Colbert, appointed, to the Iowa.

Paymaster's Clerks C. R. Sies and J. H. Rauch, appointed to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant (junior grade) S. W. Cate, detached the Callao, home, wait orders.

Ensign S. W. King, to the Cincinnati.

Ensign E. M. Woodson, detached the Saratoga, to the Chauncey.

Ensign C. C. Clark, detached the Albany, to the Wilmington.

Gunner W. O. King, detached the Monterey, home, wait orders.

Machinist J. R. Bradshaw, detached the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Utah at Belfast, Louisiana

INDIAN 'PROGRESSIVES' WIN; ELECT CHIEF BACON RIND

PAWHUSKA, Okla.—The progressive ticket, headed by Chief Bacon Rind has just won an overwhelming victory in the Osage Indian elections here. Bacon Rind was elected principal chief and Henry Red Eagles the assistant chief, and the measures and policies favored by them were approved. The officers and eight members of the council chosen will hold office for two years as the leaders of the tribe in Osage county, formerly the Osage Indian Reservation.

Chief Bacon Rind is a national character. He is known as "The Silver-Tongued Orator of the Osages," and has made frequent visits to Washington, addressing Congress, the secretary of the interior and the Indian commissioners on important matters pertaining to Osage affairs. His people are the richest per capita in the world. The United States government pays to them at Pawhuska, more than \$2,500,000 annually, which is interest for money on deposit in the national treasury, oil and gas royalty and money from grass leases. Chief

at Bristol, R. I.; Nashville at Guantanamo, Arethusa at Norfolk, Kansas at Gloucester, Patapasco at Key West, Whipple, Hull, Perry, Preble and Stewart at Santa Cruz.

Sailed—Connecticut, from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Eagle, from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Galveston and Chattanooga were placed in commission in second reserve, June 29, at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The battleship Iowa, Commander W. W. Phelps, with midshipmen on a cruise, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock this morning and anchored off Jamestown, near the battleship Massachusetts.

Bacon Rind has been prominent in Osage politics for a number of years and has been frequently honored by his people. He was assistant chief in 1904-05.

The election of the progressive ticket is regarded as one of the most important steps ever taken by the Osage tribe. Among other things it means the development of 800,000 acres of oil and gas land surrounding Pawhuska, a lease on which has already been signed. It is the largest oil and gas lease ever made in the United States. The Osages provided in the lease that all natural gas must be kept in Osage county; that the oil company developing this large body of land must maintain general offices at Pawhuska and that a 10,000-barrel oil refinery be erected here.

Chief Bacon Rind will take the oath of office July 1 and his administration will be marked by progressive ideas. He stands for educating the Osage children in the public and state schools and believes in making business men and women out of them. He has assumed many of the white man's progressive ways.

GRAND TRUNK SHOPS OPENED

WINNIPEG, Man.—Grand Trunk Pacific shops at Transcona, Man., which were opened for operation recently are said to be the most modern and the most completely equipped on the continent.

In the locomotive shops everything is ready for use. These are 600 feet long with an additional section at the east end for use as a boiler making room, which is 200 feet in length. Running the length of the building is a 120-ton traveling crane with a smaller 10-ton crane on a track below it.

The first can carry the largest locomotive. On the south side of the building are also two 10-ton traveling cranes, while on the ground floor are a multitude of machines to be used in locomotive construction and repair.

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Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 576-R. B. R.

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ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING

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Draper

World's Latest News of Investment

LONDON MARKET IS INCLINED TO GO MORE SLOWLY

Following Recent Liquidation a Sounder Position Is Established and the Outlook Is Somewhat Improved

TRADING IN COPPER

LONDON—The British public seems very apathetic, and ill-disposed to trade. The market may be said to be resting. American Marconi special settlement did not prove troublesome and being out of the way, the market should be greatly assisted.

There have been two or three influences at work which greatly assisted the Marconi position is, of course, troubled by people to sell heavily. The bear account is substantial. The insiders had ample time and ample warning, and made all preparations. And there was a shortage of provisional certificates of the right denomination, that is, of good delivery, and this added to the temporary bear account. There is no doubt that the Marconi position of course, is, troubled by financial stringency, over-trading in Germany, and over-speculation on the bourses. Withdrawal of French balances last year left Germany ill provided, and other foreign indebtedness has been incurred, so that Berlin has been a periodical source of disturbance and has caused a good deal of selling in London of one kind or another.

But the London position is certainly sounder, although the injustice of the government balances causes some grumbling and inconvenience, and leads to fears lest any expected relief of the money market may be non-existent. The poor perception of new loans has also had a very marked effect, and of New Zealand two-year issue no less than 85 per cent was left with the underwriters.

It is difficult for outsiders to realize the remarkable change which has come over the London market in recent years. To some extent the personnel of the market has changed for the worse. Older and wealthier members have gone. But the discredit reflected in gilt-edged stocks of home varieties has been a worse influence. To deal in £20,000 or so of stock nowadays is a feat. In the old days to deal in 10 times as much would have been a mere passing book entry, and was so when the occasion arose. Unless this remarkable change is recalled, it is difficult perhaps to appreciate the London situation.

There is a good deal of quiet confidence expressed about some of the markets, and this is favorable. There is no doubt that activity in mining shares, like activity in American, acts as an incentive to business for the whole stock exchange. So that everybody hopes for some small share of Kafir revival, while discreetly avoiding supporting the market itself.

Talk of probable copper scarcity has weight. The business in copper is large, but London operators were disappointed that there was no more response to the American copper figures. The current price is thought by many to be high enough to curtail consumption in some branches of the trade. The share market seems very confident and points to the good trade prospects generally, and argues that it may be possible that real scarcity may come sooner than is expected.

Tin is being left more to itself, and the situation is now one of demand against supply. The slackening of consumption as hot weather sets in in America is causing less optimism. The syndicate maintains an attitude of passive indifference. The lockup of about 3000 tons of Straits tin, due to the port of London strike (now happily collapsing), caused inconvenience. The long foretold advance in continental spelter has materialized, but an upward movement in the English market is not expected, since consumers have covered themselves well. Lead is still strong, despite vigorous attacks upon the position. The consumption of lead is at record pace, but production does not keep up, thanks in great measure to labor difficulties. The outlook still seems good.

NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZATIONS

WASHINGTON—During June, 21 applications to organize national banks were received. Of applications pending, 15 were approved, eight rejected, 14 banks, with total capital of \$545,000, were authorized to begin business, of which nine with capital of \$235,000, had individual capital of less than \$50,000.

On June 30, total of national banks organized was 10,219, of which 2825 had discontinued, leaving 7394 banks with authorized capital of \$1,040,545,435, and circulation \$745,134,902.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912.	1911.
Exchanges.....	\$34,020,232	\$33,551,157
Balances.....	2,155,512	1,260,454

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$11,436.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Stone & Webster report earnings of the following companies for the month of May, 1912, compared with the previous year:

Tampa Electric Co.		
May—		Increase
Gross.....	\$93,365	\$8,003
Net.....	20,088	7,004
Surplus over charges.....	25,725	8,067
Baton Rouge Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$13,340	\$3,791
Net.....	4,733	2,188
Surplus over charges.....	4,403	2,180
Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Brockton		
Gross.....	\$28,647	\$3,611
Net.....	9,852	2,855
Surplus over charges.....	7,720	2,782
Houghton County Electric Light Co.		
Gross.....	\$20,808	\$3,851
Net.....	8,232	1,877
Surplus over charges.....	4,100	1,600
Houghton County Traction Co.		
Gross.....	\$24,088	\$410
Net.....	9,708	1,292
Surplus over charges.....	3,006	2,677
The E. L. & P. Co. of Abington & Rockland		
Gross.....	\$7,561	\$703
Net.....	478	449
Surplus over charges.....	201	649
Pensacola Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$24,141	\$297
Net.....	10,313	297
Surplus over charges.....	2,936	1,670
Brockton & Plymouth Street Railway Co.		
Gross.....	\$9,759	\$311
Net.....	2,071	81
Surplus over charges.....	1,017	133
Cape Breton Electric Co. Ltd.		
Gross.....	\$28,378	\$927
Net.....	12,398	297
Surplus over charges.....	6,683	158
Fall River Gas Works Co.		
Gross.....	\$34,034	\$1,099
Net.....	8,215	625
Surplus over charges.....	7,402	358
The Lowell Electric Light Corporation		
Gross.....	\$32,775	\$2,471
Net.....	10,127	290
Surplus over charges.....	8,525	89
Columbus Electric Company		
Gross.....	\$43,372	\$2,954
Net.....	20,219	1,486
Surplus over charges.....	7,137	5,283
El Paso Electric Company		
Gross.....	\$40,838	\$5,677
Net.....	18,480	2,880
Surplus over charges.....	18,863	3,069
Northern Texas Electric Company		
Gross.....	\$148,000	\$11,833
Net.....	70,749	9,500
Surplus over charges.....	49,597	9,500
Sierra Pacific Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$72,121	\$6,009
Net.....	32,337	2,814
Surplus over charges.....	26,928	2,410
Jacksonville Traction Company		
Gross.....	\$72,515	\$4,800
Net.....	20,239	1,616
Surplus over charges.....	10,430	1,445
Dallas Electric Corporation		
Gross.....	\$150,064	\$17,479
Net.....	30,924	2,160
Surplus over charges.....	30,257	18,083
Galveston-Houston Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$168,519	\$30,688
Net.....	70,688	23,151
Surplus over charges.....	30,883	8,441
Savannah Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$83,324	\$6,747
Net.....	16,044	544
Surplus over charges.....	30	30
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co.		
Gross.....	\$80,624	\$6,906
Net.....	46,679	4,953
Surplus over charges.....	14,789	6,708

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is a shade easier in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation is reduced to 47½¢ ex- yard. Business continues of limited volume and wholly routine.

Rosin—Consumers continue to purchase chiefly in accordance with current requirements, and the market retains a quiet appearance, without important change in quotations. The New York Commercial quotations:

Common \$6.40, Gen Sam E \$6.55, graded B \$6.60, D \$6.90, E \$7.20, F \$7.55, G \$7.65, H \$7.70, I \$7.70, K \$7.90, N \$8, WG \$8, VVV \$8.15.

Tar and pitch—Market conditions are unchanged and dealers continue to quote \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 44½¢/44¼¢. Sales 945, receipts 1211, exports 675, stock 32,454. Rosin firm. Sales 3056, receipts 4312, exports 749, stock 36,365. Prices: WW, \$7.40@7.45; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.25; M, \$7.10; K, \$7.1; H, \$6.95; G, \$6.80; F, \$6.87½@6.90; E, \$6.85@6.90; D, \$6.60; C, \$6.25@6.30; B, \$5.65@5.60.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 34s. 6d.; rosin common, 16s. 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s. American standard quiet at 15s. 9d. Rosin American fine quiet at 19s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin easy; good, \$5.70. Spirits machine easy at 43¢. Turpentine firm at \$2; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

PERE MARQUETTE BOND DEFAULT

NEW YORK—The \$5,000,000 Pere Marquette 6 per cent debentures, defaulted as to both principal and interest and for which no provision has been made by receivers, was subscribed for by preferred and common stockholders in 1907 and 1908 to pay expenses incident to reorganization in 1907.

Holders of preferred were granted the right to subscribe to the extent of 50 per cent of their holdings and common stockholders to the extent of 20 per cent. Preferred holders received, in addition to the equivalent of their original holdings in new stock, a bonus of 15 per cent in new first preferred, and common stockholders as bonus an amount of new common equal to par value of debentures subscribed for.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The gold output in the Cripple Creek district in June had a gross value of \$1,225,802. For the six months ending June 30 the output had a gross value of \$7,565,198, compared with \$8,188,806 last year.

NEW HAVEN WILL DO MUCH BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Combined Income Accounts of the Various Properties Will Show Eight Per Cent Dividend Almost Earned

WILL BE SURPRISE

A surprise awaits the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in that for the fiscal year ended June 30 the combined income accounts of all the various properties making up the New Haven system will show the 8 per cent dividend to have been very nearly, if not fully, earned.

The popular measure of New Haven's income has been the monthly statements of the steam lines filed with the interstate commerce commission. These monthly statements do not make any reference to the very important item of "other income," by which is meant the interest and dividends on the securities of the many miscellaneous properties in the New Haven treasury.

Judged by the manner in which the steam lines have been reporting during the past year, the popular impression has been—especially as dividend requirements on increased amount of stock outstanding will be \$1,800,000 larger than for the previous 12 months—that the system would probably show a deficit of perhaps \$1,500,000.

On the authority of Mr. Mellen himself, it is stated that it looks now as though the deficit of the entire system will be found to be less than the \$138,000 deficit shown for the 12 months ended June 30, 1911, and that had it not been for the coal strike, the full dividend requirements would have been earned—a surplus to the good.

The New Haven system is made up of 14 different companies, the accounts of which are kept independently, and it takes the consolidation of all earnings to show what the New Haven system has accomplished. For the first time in the history of the road, the annual report for the year ended the thirtieth of last month will show in detail the financial operations of every subsidiary owned and operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford corporation, and when it is remembered that 65 per cent of the New Haven's dividend requirements are contributed by so called "other income," it will be seen how important in gauging the road's earning capacity, are the profits of these subsidiary lines, and what false conclusions are likely to be drawn by analyzing solely the operations of the steam roads.

The \$138,000 deficit shown a year ago was in reality a fictitious deficit, as it was arrived at only after charging into operating expenses large appropriations for various indemnity and insurance funds, and after charging the interest account with the cost of carrying the New York, Westchester and Boston investment, while failing to take advantage of the credits for interest on the New York & Westchester bonds unsold and in the New Haven treasury.

There were extenuating circumstances last year which made it seem to the directors wise to report a deficit after dividends. This of course reflected somewhat upon the operating management, but Mr. Mellen is this year to be allowed to have his own way in making up his annual report, and he will make clear to the stockholders just how the 8 per cent dividends are being earned.

In this connection it is a matter of interest to note that President Mellen is himself one of the largest stockholders of the road, the record as of April last showing 3745 shares standing in his name, against 3580 in April, 1911. He is backing up his faith in the property by adding to his already heavy investment, some of his stock standing him as high as \$214 a share.

In the meantime, New Haven shares are hovering close to their low record price. During the past year there has been a conspicuous and significant swapping of New Haven for American Telephone, which pays the same dividend.

STEEL ORDERS CLOSE TO OUTPUT

NEW YORK—June iron sales totaled about 400,000 tons, compared with about 700,000 in May, and 1,000,000 in April, making a total for second quarter of about 2,100,000. Rails ordered last week were 60,000 tons, bringing June total to 210,000, compared with 410,000 in May, and 200,000 in April. In equipment orders June has been the smallest month for some time. Railroads bought 550 cars last week, making 5300 for the month. About 300,000 tons of fabricated steel was bought for June.

New prices for steel have gone into effect, and earnings for second quarter are expected to show a good increase.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT
BERLIN—Weekly report Bank of Germany: Cash in hand decreased 152,021,000 marks; loans increased 55,861,000; discounts increased 482,063,000; treasury bills increased 437,881,000; in circulation decreased 437,881,000; deposits decreased 102,850,000; gold in hand decreased 94,230,000.

WOMEN ARE FORCING SUFFRAGE QUESTION ON CLUB CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO—Advocates of woman suffrage are forcing the question before the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The issue will be faced squarely on Friday when the delegates come to the consideration of the report of the board on the resolutions that have been submitted for approval or rejection.

The conservative delegates believe that as an organization the federation cannot indorse any issue that does not properly belong to its work, which is along educational lines. The indorsement of suffrage would inject into the convention a political issue.

These recommendations of Mrs. Philip N. Moore, the president, have been approved by the conventions.

The continuation of the bureau of information in charge of Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H.

Inauguration of a movement for the substitution of artistic and humorous pages in place of comic supplements in Sunday newspapers.

Rearrangement of departments in the federation, the delegates to bring in plans of effective changes at the convention of 1914.

One member of the legislative committee to be in Washington at all times, the chairman to live in the center of the country and the membership to be composed of chairmen of departments in which legislation is to be ordered.

Placing the agitation for universal peace with a sub-committee under the head of education.

Placing the drama under the department of literature.

Indorsement of the general federation bulletin.

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted: "That the presidents of the various state federations shall be ex-officio members and have a vote at the biennial sessions whether elected a delegate or not."

The proposal adding new details to the duties of the auditor.

The proposal to impose a delinquency penalty of 50 cents on all clubs 30 days after their 25 cents dues are payable.

HEAVY BUYING OF STEEL PIPE

PITTSBURGH—The buying movement in steel line pipe last week was little short of phenomenal. Makers who are usually well informed on the business going, have been surprised at the sudden filling up of practically all mills with heavy tonnage, for some weeks, and in some cases, for months, ahead. It is evident that there has been much quiet buying which the general trade has not learned of until recently. Inquiries for 25 miles of 2-inch steel line pipe and 12 miles of 3-inch steel line pipe, which have been in the hands of makers for several days, have not yet developed into orders, because of the unsatisfactory deliveries promised. A great volume of small orders for 4 to 10-inch pipe is partly responsible for congestion in the mills and the delaying of shipments.

There is still pending an order for 60 to 70 miles of 12-inch line pipe that is needed in the near future. Higher prices for crude oil have stimulated the oil country operations in all districts, resulting in the rapid extension of oil lines. This, coming simultaneously with an active demand for merchant pipe and liberal specifications on contracts by jobbers, has resulted in one of the strongest markets for pipe in many months. It is no longer a question of sales, but of deliveries. In some cases premiums have been offered for prompt shipment of steel line pipe.

FIRMER TONE IN SILVER MARKET

A decidedly firmer tone characterized the silver market last month, prices in the London and New York markets making new high records for the present movement. Opening at 28d. an ounce in London the quotation advanced practically without interruption to 28 9/16d. an ounce on the 24th, the highest level attained since October, 1907, in which month the quotations rose to 30 3/4d. an ounce.

In the New York market the price showed a proportionate gain, the maximum rise amounting to 1 1/4¢ to 62¢ an ounce. The strength of the market was attributed to the renewed buying principally for Indian account, on the belief that the government will soon be compelled to enter the market for supplies for coinage purposes. China also was a buyer early in the month. Toward the close the market suffered a fractional reaction.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES BUSY

CHICAGO—President Lamont of the American Steel Foundries Company reports business of a favorable character. Mr. Lamont says: "During the past six to eight weeks the volume of business handled by our company has shown a steady increase from week to week. We are now operating all plants with the exception of the one at Sharon and business is being conducted on about 75 per cent basis."

We own and offer subject to prior sale and advance in price

\$1,500,000 Electric Bond and Share Company

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

We Call Attention to Its Salient Features:

1. All Common Stock owned by General Electric Co.
2. Company has no bonded debt.
3. Value of property 2½ times Preferred Stock Issue.
4. No dividend on Common unless surplus equals 3 years' dividend on Preferred.
5. Net income for year 1911 almost 7 times Preferred Stock dividend.
6. Total net income since Company organized equal to almost 4½ times Preferred Stock dividends paid.
7. Tax Exempt in New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York.

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SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 3)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. T. Spalding of Gramling Spalding Company; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.
Birmingham, Ala.—S. Levy of Burger Dry Goods Company; Essex.
Bristol, Tenn.—Anson King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.
Cincinnati, O.—G. B. Clay of Clay Gunnel Co.; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Atlantic house.
Cincinnati, O.—C. Longini of Mann & Leasing; Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Cincinnati; seashore.
Columbus, O.—S. E. Kirkbaum of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—W. A. Vaughn; U. S.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling; U. S.
Des Moines, Ia.—B. R. McClure; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—Frederico Canarie; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Otero; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—F. M. Pons of Pons & Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. F. Geddes of Geddes-Brown Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln st.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. C. and B. S. Elliott of Elliott Bros.; Tour.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. E. Blazer of Jones, Post & Co.; Essex.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold and J. E. Dooley of Arnold Henegar Doyle & Co.; Brunsick.
Lancaster, Pa.—C. H. Frey; Essex.
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Otey of Geo. D. White Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Cradock & Co.; Touraine.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adam Meyer of F. Meyer & B. & S. Co.
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Pitts; Lenox.
Montgomery, Ala.—J. N. Jones; Lenox.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Black Dry Goods Co.; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—Edwin Murray of Murray Dry Goods Co.; Brunsick.
Newbern, N. C.—Harry Marks of O. Marks & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—Albert Wachenheim of Imperial Shoe Stores; Tour.
New Orleans, La.—J. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham, Bangsman & Co.; U. S.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—J. R. McMahon; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.
Portland, Ore.—J. J. Prince; 28 Lincoln st.
Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty & Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—H. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—A. H. Haves Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Crump; Parker.
Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Co-op. Mer. Inst.; Adams.
Savannah, Ga.—S. A. McDougall of C. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—J. R. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.
San Francisco, Cal.—J. Williams of Williams Martin & Co.; Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. Rodgers of Rodgers Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—George E. Lane of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Falest; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Lester Freedman, Freedman, Shelby Shoe Company.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts and A. Hart of Wehrmeister, Swarts & Co.; 144 Essex street.
St. Louis, Mo.—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; at seashore.
St. Paul, Me.—W. G. Gray of Bannan & Co.; U. S.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; Lincoln house, Swamscott.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Peter S. Allison of Davis & Co. Ltd.; Tour.
Bristol, Eng.—Thomas Davies of Davies & Co. Ltd.; Northwestern Leather Co., 12 South st.
Cincinnati, O.—H. B. Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co.; 207 Essex st., room 317.
Cincinnati, O.—John Duttonhofer of Duttonhofer Sons Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—L. V. Marks; 138 Lincoln st.
Detroit, Mich.—McFadden of Sandpiper & Hathaway; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—John W. Craddock of Craddock, Ferry & Co.; Touraine.

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The high price of zinc sulphide ore in the Joplin camp during the past week was \$61, the base price per ton of 60 per cent zinc having been \$52 to \$58. Zinc silicate sold from \$29 to \$31 per ton of 40 per cent zinc. The average price, all grades, of zinc was \$53.90 per ton.

Ore showed the same prices as was paid the preceding week. The second, or middle grade ore, were more in demand but the prices paid were very little if any higher on an average than the previous week. The production was much improved during the week, as most of the mines have recovered from the flooded condition of two weeks ago. The lead market was strong at \$38 per ton, the average of all grades having been \$36.12.

CHANGES IN PRICES OF WOOL SHOW AN UPWARD TENDENCY

Manufacturers Take a Lively Interest in All New Domestic Clips Arriving on the Market and Seem Disposed to Accept Higher Quotations as Inevitable

Whatever change has taken place in the wool situation with the advent of the second half of the calendar year has been in the direction of a stronger tone and hardening prices for there is beginning to be a larger appreciation of the statistical advantage which holders of wool possess.

Large quantities of new domestic stock are coming forward, and manufacturers take a lively interest in all western clips that are shown here. Sales are of good volume at the higher levels recently prevailing on territory offerings, and it seems quite apparent that the mill men will be ready to utilize about everything of real value that is obtainable.

Much of the new wool is sold here in the original bales, Utah bringing 19@22 cents, or a fraction higher, Nevada around 20@22 cents, and Idaho, Wyoming and Dakota a similar range.

Manufacturers are also interested

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AEGEAN CAMPAIGN
IS SEEN AS PROOF OF
FAILURE IN TRIPOLI

Turkey Is Said to Remain
Unmoved by Activities of
Italy in Archipelago and
Free From Crises at Home

RUMORS DENIED

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The tactics adopted by the Italians recently in the Aegean sea have very naturally been followed with the greatest interest throughout the Turkish empire.
Whilst, however, the proximity of the Italian battleships to the Dardanelles and the general disturbance to commerce which necessarily result from these naval operations is causing considerable inconvenience, it is recognized that by extending their operations to the Aegean sea the Italians have practically admitted their inability to penetrate into Tripoli in the face of the opposition of the Turk and Arab forces, an opposition which is steadily becoming more efficient and better organized. The information emanating from North Africa is scanty and not altogether reliable, but it is evident that the startling victories reported by one side or the other, when carefully inquired into prove to be of a nature not quite so overwhelming as is set forth in the reports.

Referring to the situation in the archipelago, the Tamin, one of the most influential newspapers in the Turkish capital, points out that the hope of forcing the Turks to sue for peace by carrying the war into the archipelago has come to naught, "and" it continues, "the hope of creating Balkan complications has vanished into thin air if one can judge from the present state of affairs."

Agitators Failed

The same journal declares also that "in spite of the agitators sent by Italy into Albania, the local papers there indicate that the noble Albanians have seen the peril and frustrated the intrigues that were being concocted there against the fatherland. Despite their efforts, the Bulgarian bands have accomplished nothing in Macedonia, but have been destroyed on the very frontier, and as for those who have succeeded in getting farther in, they will prove powerless because of the unsympathetic attitude of the population and the wise precautionary measures of the government."

"From abroad we have nothing to fear, Greece acts wisely in reference to Crete, and abstains from all quarrel; while our official relations with Bulgaria remain friendly, and Montenegro seems desirous of preserving the peace. So everything indicates that the little Balkan states have not yet received the order to advance, and there is nothing to forecast such a command in the future which till now has not seemed prudent. The suspicious attitude taken by Russia in the earlier days has lost its gravity; there is no longer talk of a demand for an indemnity, the mobilization of troops has been stopped, the Russian fleet, which was reported as near the Bosphorus, has retired, and St. Petersburg has denied the rumors of a conference which were said to have come from there. As for rumors of a ministerial crisis, it is useless to talk of them; those who start such rumors have but one purpose, and that is to play the enemy's game."

In the meantime the sentiments expressed abroad, and especially perhaps by such bodies as the Balkan committee in London, are giving rise to considerable comment. It is one thing to condemn without ceasing, and that at a distance, the attitude of the Turkish ministers with regard to the disturbed condition of the country, but it is felt that more good would be accomplished if, instead of condemnation, more practical assistance were afforded.

Task Was Difficult

When one looks back over the history of Turkey little trace of government on anything but purely autocratic lines is found, and especially during the regime of Abdul Hamid the state of the country was such that not only was no official able to act, but he scarcely dared think. The country, that is the officials from the highest minister to the lowest office holder was paralyzed, and it was in this condition that the present party of union and progress found the empire when they came into power.

Those who are acquainted with the men at present at the head of affairs in Turkey are fully aware that their intentions are good, that they mean to do all in their power to firmly establish a constitutional government. They complain, however, that, since they have not been able to transform what is the outcome of ages in the course of a few years, they have to bear the added burden of criticism from those whom they hoped to consider their friends.

As to how things will develop in the future, it is impossible to say, for time alone will show. It is clear, however, that every effort is being made to institute reforms included in the original program of the government. As already mentioned the task is not easy, for the people who have so long submitted to

BRITISH YEOMEN OF GUARD
ARE ATTRACTIVE ON PARADE

(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Prince Arthur of Connaught inspecting yeomen of guard in courtyard of St. James palace

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the various state ceremonies and functions which take place in London periodically it is probable that no body of men attracts more attention than the well-known Yeomen of the Guard. This corps of yeomen was constituted in 1485 by King Henry VII. and it is the quaint and interesting uniform of that period still worn by them which forms such an attractive feature.

The officers of the corps consist of a captain, who is generally a peer, a lieutenant and an ensign, all of whom are old army officers. Although wearing a uniform very similar to that of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Beef Eaters or warders of the tower, should not be confounded with the Yeomen of the Guard. The inspection of the latter by Prince Arthur of Connaught took place in the courtyard of St. James palace and afforded a magnificent spectacle.

RUSKIN COLLEGE
STUDENTS WIN
THEIR DIPLOMAS

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng.—Twelve students from Ruskin College, Oxford, were successful in gaining diplomas in economics and political science; only two failed, and six obtained distinction. The successful men include a baker, several engineers, two weavers, a miner, a mine mechanic, a clerk, a bookbinder and a tool maker. The examination consisted of five three hour papers in economics, political science, industrial and constitutional history, and two special subjects, such as local government, theory of value, the Socialists, international trade, public finance, money and credit, and representative government. Nearly half the total number of passes are awarded to Ruskin students.

NEW PORTUGUESE
CABINET FORMED

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—The constitution of the new cabinet which has been published prematurely in many newspapers has been definitely and officially announced as follows:

Premier and minister of the interior, Dr. Duarte Leite.

Minister for foreign affairs, Senhor Vasconcellos.

Minister of Finance, Senhor Vicente Ferreira.

Minister of war, Colonel Correia Barreto.

Minister of the colonies, Senhor Cerveira de Albuquerque.

Minister of justice, Senhor Correia de Lemos.

Minister of marine, Senhor Fernandes Costa.

Minister of public works, Senhor Costa Ferreira.

On the day when the ministers first presented themselves before Parliament, Senhor Duarte Leite, in the name of the government, expressed the hope that the various political groups would lay aside disagreements and give their assistance in the administration of their country. The premier assured Parliament that the government would preserve intact the whole of the colonial territory and would maintain cordial relations with foreign countries. The Democrats, Unionists and Conservatives unite in promising the government their support.

TOLSTOI STATUE READY
(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The sculptor Merkulooff has now practically finished his statue of Leo Tolstoi, and it will shortly be shown to various critics at Moscow and St. Petersburg, afterwards being taken to other countries for inspection.

The servitude of previous regimes find it difficult to believe that real efforts are being made to improve their condition. Nevertheless the work is being carried out in spite of difficulties both internal and external, and the well-wishers of Turkey confidently hope that the empire will survive the crisis through which it is now passing, and that the ministers will be able eventually to point to the results of their labors as sufficient confirmation of the promises made when they took over the government of the country.

LIBERALS WIN SEAT
AT HOLMFIRTH BUT
LABOR MAKES GAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Holmfirth by-election has resulted in a considerable falling off in the Liberal majority. The figures were:

S. Arnold (Liberal)..... 4,749
G. Ellis (Unionist)..... 3,379
W. Lunn (Labor)..... 3,135
Liberal majority over Unionist 1,370

In December, 1910, a Liberal was returned unopposed, but in the general election of January, 1910, when there were three candidates, including one Labor candidate, as on the present occasion, the Liberal majority over Unionist was 3,296. The greater part of the decrease in the Liberal vote has been transferred to the Labor candidate, and the Yorkshire Miners Association has let it be known that it intends to fight the seat at the next vacancy and hopes, by steady work in the meantime, to capture it for Labor as a result of another three-cornered contest.

Speaking after the declaration of the poll, Mr. Arnold said that his victory would be a message of encouragement to Mr. Asquith and his colleagues in their strenuous labors for the common good. "I have stood," he said later in an interview, "as a supporter of the government, I have consistently pointed to what it has done in social reform, and particularly to the insurance act. I have further emphasized that much more can be done in the future by a bold and thorough policy of land reform."

Free trade and tariff reform had also, he added, been live issues. The Unionist candidate's campaign, on the other hand, was chiefly devoted to destructive criticism with regard to the insurance act, and proved, in spite of his advocacy of tariff reform, what the Times describes as "uninspiring."

FAMOUS LOVING
CUP MARKS STEP
TOWARD LIBERTY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The court of livery dinner of the Pulters Company was held in the hall of the Leatherseller's Company and was presided over by the master, Judge Sir Sherston Baker. The guests included the lord mayor and sheriffs, the archdeacon of London, Major Pimm and others.

The master in offering the loving cup to his immediate guests recounted to them its history. It was presented, he said, in 1772 by the city corporation to his great collateral ancestor, John Wilkes, for his defense of the liberty of the press. Alderman Oliver, John Wilkes, and the lord mayor determined to arrest the proceedings instituted against the press and this resolution culminated in the famous scene at the Mansion house when the messenger of the House of Commons was consigned to the Wood street compter. In consequence of this the lord mayor and Alderman Oliver were committed to the Tower. But from that day onwards the debates in both Houses of Parliament have been printed in the newspapers.

GURKHAS TO HOLD POSTS
(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India.—Now that the Abor expedition is over it has been decided to maintain a couple of posts on the fringe of the Abor country. One of these, garrisoned by 120 Gurkha rifles, will be at Kobo, and the other, with a garrison of 100 Gurkha rifles and 50 military police, at Pasighat. It will be remembered that these places were, respectively, the main and the advanced base of the recent expedition.

GERMANS VISIT RUSSIA
(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—German students arrived in St. Petersburg recently on their way back to Germany from Moscow. They visited all the principal buildings here and during their stay were entertained by representatives of the German colony in St. Petersburg.

BETTER HOUSING
RESULTS TOLD TO
LONDON CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The national conference on the prevention of destitution resumed its sittings at Westminster.

Miss Constance Smith, in a paper on the industrial employment of girls, said that domestic service would not provide for a tithe of the girl workers. Moreover to a great number of working girls this employment was increasingly unpopular. The social disesteem in which it was held by working people, and the absence of regulation which made the conditions of each place depend upon the will of the individual employer, accounted in part for this unpopularity.

Dr. A. H. Hogarth said that for the last 10 years the density of population per acre in London had been steadily increasing, and now was only excessive in a few acres where there were large block dwellings. Dr. E. W. Hope declared that owing to the better housing conditions in Liverpool, there was a decrease in intemperance, a higher moral tone among the people, self-respect was more in evidence, and a keener love of home prevailed.

MIST MADE AIR
RACE IN LONDON
UNEXPECTED TEST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Greater London was encircled by a flight of aeroplanes on the day the Daily Mail gold cup and prize of £250 was competed for and won by Gustav Ramel. The list of those intending to fly had somewhat dwindled as the time for the start drew near, and finally only seven airmen rose from the Hendon aerodrome.

The course was of 81 miles, extending from Hendon via Kemp park, Esher, Purley, Purfleet, Epping, High Barnet, back to Hendon. S. V. Sippe on a Hanriot monoplane was first to start but got out of his course at Merstham and came in fourth at the finish.

Tom Sopwith was the first to return and but for unfortunately losing his bearings near Purley and passing four miles inside one of the controls, would have won the race. Mr. Hamel, who proved the winner, carried a lady passenger, Miss Trehawke Davies, and reached the aerodrome 15 minutes after Mr. Sopwith.

On alighting he remarked that he considered the race about the best possible test of a pilot's skill, for the mist had made it difficult to find the controls and had blurred his glasses.

FRUIT GROWING IN
IRELAND IS AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The department of agriculture announces a large extension of its fruit-growing scheme among the farmers. Last year some 600,000 trees were distributed and instruction was given to farmers and cottagers to encourage them to grow fruit trees, instead of other crops. The culture of apple trees is recommended. Exhibitions were arranged and a standard Irish package for fruits was instituted for the fruit-growing associations. An effort is being made to join hands with nurseries and seedsmen, so that the scheme may be a benefit to all parties and improve the standard quality of the trees which are provided for planting.

MAKING FARMERS
OUT OF SOLDIERS
IS ENGLISH PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A committee has been formed in connection with the Naval and Military Emigration League, of which the Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts are presidents, to organize a movement for training as farmers ex-soldiers and reservists. The interest and cooperation of men of wide practical experience have been insured.

Harry Samuel says that "There is no career that soldiers can turn to at the expiration of their period of service more in harmony with the outdoor nature of their calling than farming." He criticizes the treatment meted out to men who have given so many years to national defence, and says that nothing can be more important than to have large bodies of available reservists prosperously working on the land in our home counties during times of peace.

FRENCH FLEET REORGANIZED
(Special to the Monitor)

CHERBOURG, France.—The reorganized Northern French fleet consists of three offensive squadrons and six torpedo boat destroyers, each with a number of mine layers and five large submarines, and a defensive force of 38 torpedo boats and 26 submarines, stationed at Calais, Dunkirk, Cherbourg and Brest. Captain Salaun is in command of the fleet.

INFANTRY CUP POLO MARKED
BY ATTENDANCE OF AVIATOR

(Copyright by Topical Press)

King George and Queen Mary watching the polo final from the royal pavilion, in front of which G. Hemel afterwards alighted from air

PREFERENCE GIVEN
TO BRITAIN PRAISED
BY SIR GEORGE REID

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking at the Australasian annual dinner, Sir George Reid, high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia, referred to the fact that the first chairman of those dinners was Joseph Chamberlain, and proceeded to pay a tribute to the great work he had done in bringing the Dominions beyond the seas into a proper relationship with the imperial government.

Sir George went on to refer to the preference which Australia had given to the products of the mother country, a preference which had also been allowed by Canada, and pointed out that they sacrificed £1,000,000 a year for the benefit of the manufacturers in Britain, and that, he added, was not a small concession.

Putting the vexed question of tariffs or no tariffs aside, the advance of British commerce with Australasia had been very marked during the past few years, the value of British exports to Australia having increased by £5,000,000 to £7,000,000. Nevertheless it was well to recognize that however desirous they might be of selling to the mother country, if foreign countries wanted their products and were ready to pay a better price they could not allow their patriotism to run away with them. After all, the British empire could not trade solely within itself.

BETH SHEMESH
SITE DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At a meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund organization held recently, Sir Charles Watson, chairman of the executive committee, gave an account of the exploration of the site of the Beth Shemesh of the Bible—explorations which were begun last year by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie.

Since last autumn much had been accomplished and an examination of the pottery discovered on the site had enabled Dr. Mackenzie to come to some conclusions with regard to the history of this city, of great importance in ancient times, but which seemed to have ceased to exist about the time that Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem. "After the destruction of the city," says Dr. Mackenzie, in a letter written to the committee, "the place seemed to have lain desolate for many centuries until in Byzantine times a large monastery was opened, on the site of which the ruins still remained," and under which Dr. Mackenzie had found remains belonging to the successive periods, when Beth Shemesh was in possession of the Canaanites, the Egyptians, the Philistines and the Israelites.

REFRESHING TOUCH OF WATER
CALLED MESOPOTAMIA'S NEED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Under the title of "The Garden of Eden and its restoration," Sir William Wilcocks read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society dealing with the question of the irrigation of Mesopotamia, a question on which he, of all people, is probably by far the most competent to speak.

When, he said, the Tigris and Euphrates were properly controlled and a system of irrigation works set up, the delta of the two rivers would be richer than the delta of the Nile. He mentioned also that the great Mehmet Ali had proposed to the Sultan of his day to exchange Egypt for Babylonia, and Sir William indicated clearly that he approved the wisdom of the proposal. Comparing the soils of the Sudan, Egypt, and Babylonia, he showed how the last named was somewhat richer than the other two in phosphates, still richer in nitrogen, and far richer than either in lime.

Sir William went on to point out that nearly every engineer in upper India

endorsed the view he himself held, that in the arid regions of the earth water should be used exclusively for irrigation, railways being employed for transport. It was impossible, he declared, to leave the waters of the rivers in their channels and at the same time irrigate the country with them, and he reminded his hearers that when Alexander determined on sending his fleet up the Tigris he had to cut the earthen dams thrown across the river, and just as the river was dammed in those days, so it would have to be dammed at the present time if the delta was to be developed.

The discharge of 10,000 cubic feet a second, which was needed in the Tigris to allow of navigation between Basra and Baghdad would suffice to irrigate 750,000 acres of cotton worth £7,500,000. If, he said, the works recommended by him to the Turkish government were carried out with necessary expedition and with liberal supervision, he felt sure they would form a firm foundation for the renaissance and future prosperity of this once famous tract of country.

AMERICA MAY GAIN
ANCIENT STAIRCASE
IN CROMWELL HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The appreciation of old and historic things is ever on the increase and manifests itself somewhat unfortunately at times when it attempts to cut adrift from its surroundings some valuable example of the art of past centuries. An example of this thoughtless vandalism has been shown in the recent attempts at removal of the chimney pieces at Tattersall castle, of the ceiling of the Globe room at Banbury, and now of the staircase at Cromwell house, Highgate.

It appears that the purchase of this staircase for removal to America is being considered, the owners of the house being willing to sell if a sufficient offer is made. Cromwell house was once the home of General Ireton and of his wife Bridget, the eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The house stands almost at the top of Highgate hill and is within the county of Middlesex; the council of that county having placed it on their list of historic buildings worth preserving.

The chief glory of the house is its well staircase which is of carved oak five feet wide, with 13 splendidly carved newels, surrounded with figures representing the various grades of the Cromwellian army and placed there, it is believed, by General Ireton himself.

CAMBRIDGE PLAN
IS NOT FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—A memorial has been submitted to the prime minister signed by masters of colleges and professors of the university protesting against the proposal to appoint a commission to inquire into certain questions connected with the university.

It is pointed out that the ground on which the request for the commission is based is that in the last five years various proposals for constitutional reform have been brought before the Senate, and have been, without exception, rejected. It is declared that this statement is indefensible, and that the university has adapted itself to new needs. They contend that the university, with or without the aid of the privy council, is able to make all changes that are necessary or desirable, and they express the opinion that to appoint a commission would be harmful to the continuous work of the university.

HARBOR AT JAFFA
WILL BE BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is understood that the construction of the harbor at Jaffa will be commenced in some two months' time. The quays are to be 3000 meters in length, so that about 60 vessels, large and small, should be able to obtain shelter within. One effect of the ratification of the concession for the construction of the harbor has been a considerable advance in the price of land in the neighborhood of the port.

KARACHI LIKES
COMMERCE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India.—The Karachi chamber of commerce has signified its concurrence in the proposals recently made by the government of India and communicated to them with regard to the future of the department of commerce and industry consequent on the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

The government proposals, it will be remembered, contemplated the setting up of one director for the eastern and one for the western portion of India, and the institution of a series of tours to the chief commercial centers of the country on the part of the member for commerce and industry.

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THE HOME FORUM

IN THE PLEASANT LAND OF BOOKS

IN his little volume entitled "Literary Taste; How to Form It," Arnold Bennett sets at our service a cultivated man's experience in a form that must prove stimulating to all those who discern the possible joys of book lore and are eager to enter into association with men whom to have met personally would have seemed a privilege indeed. He shows how to achieve the receptive attitude and gain from these literary associations far more than the satisfied curiosity of an hour might even hint at. He gives "detailed instructions for collecting a complete library of English literature," and then how to go about it to get inside the books. For it is not opening a cover or reading a page alone that lets us into the secret of an author.

He takes Charles Lamb as an example of how to work, and says a very wise thing when he recommends his readers to make a close study of one author before going to a more general survey of the many. To know one man or woman's work thoroughly, and all one can about the writer, and to make comparative study of the writers to whom the chosen author points one by allusion and in other ways, is to lay a sound foundation of literary culture. In such ground, then, one may plant the flowers or clippings and seedlings from other men's gardens and see them flourish. A flower of literature gathered at random here and there must wither without much rewarding the seeker unless there be this preparation within him to preserve its beauty and watch it ripen into fruit.

All of which is a roundabout way of saying what Mr. Bennett sets forth in a very simple and practical form. He has chosen Lamb because Lamb is "frankly and curiously human." He advises the reader to become a modest specialist in Lamb and says: "He is the very man for you; neither voluminous, nor difficult, nor uncomfortably lofty; always either amusing or touching and most important—in himself passionately addicted to literature. You cannot like

The times are waiting for men who shall serve and not merely inquire; strive and note merely investigate; give to their age and their kind not so much learning in bulk as wisdom in action; great doing as the only true fruitage of great thinking; the consecration to the uplifting of one's fellow men of one's best, rather than the conserving by mere culture of one's self.—Bishop Potter.

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Lamb without liking literature in general; and you cannot read Lamb without learning about literature in general; for books were his hobby and he was a critic of the first rank. His letters were full of literariness."

Then Mr. Bennett goes on to say that it is to a course of study that he is leading us, not to desultory reading such as most folk give a newspaper. It means, he says, "work." He admits frankly that the unlearned reader finds Lamb dull at the outset. His "terrific reputation" does not seem justified. You find "a not unpleasant flatness, enlivened by a vague humor and an occasional pathos." Mr. Bennett explains this by saying that we are coming into the presence of a men-

tal superior. We need honestly and humbly to realize our situation by reminding ourselves of our own experience when our own mental inferiors are before us. What seems to them funny, to us is horseplay, vulgar and cheap. Now we, looking at the writings of our mental superiors, may find them relatively dull as our inferiors would find our pleasures dull. This is because the author's thought is still a closed book for us. Only long study and training to put ourselves nearer the same class with our author will put us in possession of his secret, and of the delicate and exquisite pleasure of the truly classical flavor, the charm of familiar literature allusiveness which makes the joy of the true book lover.

The Inlander

I never climb a high hill
Or gaze across the sea,
But, oh, beyond the two of them,
Beyond the height and blue of them,
I'm looking for the sea.

A blue sea—a crooning sea—
A gray sea lashed with foam—
But, oh, to take the drift of it,
To know the surge and lift of it,
And 'tis I am longing for it as the
homeless long for home.
—Theodosia Garrison in Hamptons.

Hollingsworth: And by which
of my qualities do you suppose me
fitted for this awful ministry?
Cavendish: By your tenderness. It
seems to me the reflection of God's
own love.—Hawthorne.

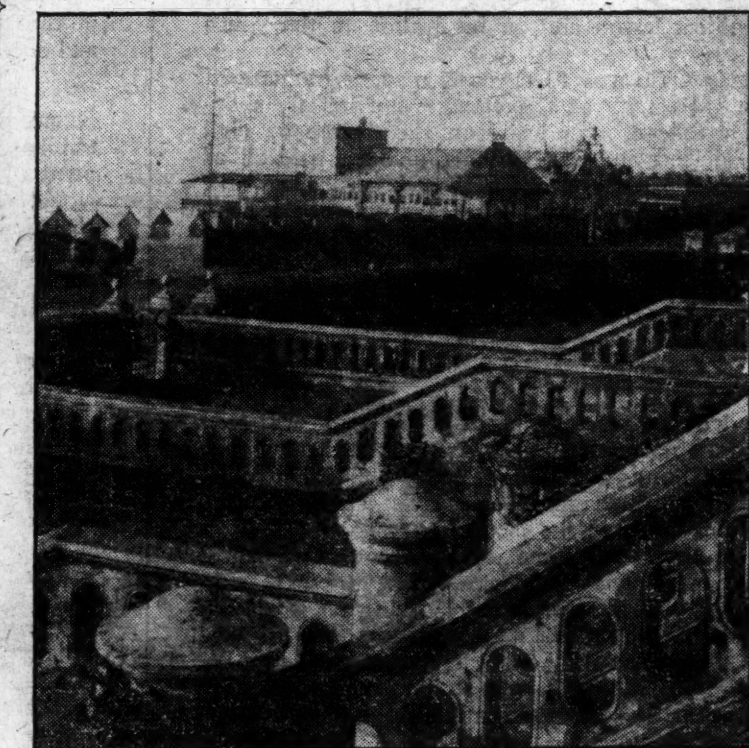
HISTORIC BEXHILL'S MANY CHARMS

THE borough of Bexhill lies in a more exposed position than most of the Sussex seaside resorts. There are no rolling downs to protect it as are found at Eastbourne and Brighton and the sea breezes sweep unbroken across the Pevensy levels.

Old Bexhill stands inland. The Manor of Bexcei, as it is called in Domesday, belonged in pre-conquest times to the South Saxon see. Elizabeth in 1561 secured the place on the vacancy of the bishopric and transferred it to Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, Knight of the Garter, a famous Sussex worthy. Bexhill belongs to the present representative of the family, Earl de la Warr.

East of Bexhill, at the mouth of a very little river called Asten, was the old port of Bulverhythe, most of which is now submerged. Through the winding ways of Pevensy marshes, where feed the heron, the gull and the shy plover, one comes to the wonderful ruin of Pevensy castle, the ground upon which it stands having a history extending back for close upon 2000 years. It is pretty certain that the walls, which are of Roman construction, encompass the spot where stood the city of Anderida, one of the nine great fortresses which guarded the southern shore.

Until the thirteenth century the sea encroached so far inland that ships rode at anchor beneath its walls. Under the shadow of the castle is the old Mint house under whose roof Edward VI. has slept. About five miles away, on a clear day, can be seen the mellow brick ruins of the castle of Hurstmonceux, one of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
KURSAAL AT BEXHILL, ENGLAND

the finest specimens of medieval brick towers in England, and dating from the reign of Henry VI.

Besides its advantageous proximity to

these historical spots Bexhill has an extraordinary charm, and individuality of its own, quite unlike most south coast seaside places.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Variety of Nests

In our summer rambles we may find a great variety of these bird homes. There is the quaint, covered hut of the ovenbird at the edge of the brook; the beehive of the marsh wren, among the sedges, of the Maryland yellow throat in the swamp. The grass hammock of the indigo bird, artfully swinging between tall weeds, the skillfully woven basket of the red-wing blackbird in the bog, the rare snuggeries of the golden-crowned wren, and the yellow-backed warbler. There is nothing more dainty than the basket nest of the chimney swallow, or common swift—a beautiful semi-circular affair, made of small twigs, cemented together, and fastened to the chimney wall with the saliva of the birds themselves. One of the most picturesque sights of a summer evening is the flitting of the airy birds, as they move back and forth collecting the

feathers to line their nests. Just at sundown, when the last golden rays are fading and the western sky glows, calm and serene the aerial voyagers seem to fly in from every possible direction, as if driven by steady winds, circling round and round, darting up into the highest heavens, then dropping suddenly to the earth with never-ceasing, fairy-like motion, and a constant twittering, as if striving to tell us the reasons for their coming. Then when the sky grows dark, the restless creatures suddenly become calm; slower and slower they fly about, they drop by twos and threes into the yawning chasm of the great church chimney, and with the last sunset ray, suddenly disappear in the darkness that blots out the picture.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Apple.

Picture Puzzle

SH!—DON'T MAKE
SO MUCH NOISE,
I'M COUNTING.



What fish?

FLAGS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

THE Fourth of July is a date dear to American hearts and a day to be gratefully noted by all lovers of human liberty. It commemorates no battle nor triumph of a selfish sort over a foe. It marks the day when the right of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was proclaimed definitely, formally, as the basis of a nation's government. Though other nations may have lived out this ideal as well as the United States has done, or even better, the date when this idea was first proclaimed in such a way is certainly worthy of being remembered gratefully by all mankind.

The flag of every enlightened nation today really stands for the same ideal as that which the stars and stripes was first seen to celebrate. A year or so ago few could have foreseen that the standard of China's age-old despotism would give way before a flag of universal freedom. It is interesting to know that the flag which after the flag of the United States has most stars as its emblem bears the name of Salvador. The flag of the Australian commonwealth is also a starry flag, with the southern cross outlined in happy reflection of the skies.

The President's flag in the United States is a blue ground with the arms

of the United States, an eagle with a flag as a breastplate. The flag of Liberia is like the flag of the United States with its alternate red and white bars and the blue corner, but instead of many stars on the union or canton—the corner of blue—there is only one large star.

The union jack of England consists of the canton or union of the large ensign. This is the cross of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick united. The body of the ensign is red, though there is also a white ensign with the union in the corner and a big red cross besides. The royal standard of England shows two quarters with lions for England, one with a lion rampant for Scotland and one with a harp for Ireland.

The reason for calling the naval ensign the union jack is variously explained. Some authorities say that it is because it is hung on what is termed a jack staff in the bow of the ship; others say that it was given first to the English union because a king named James united England and Scotland. Still others derive it from the French word jacque, a surcoat emblazoned with the cross of St. George. It was James I. who added St. Andrew's cross to the British flag. St. Patrick's cross was added in 1801, which makes the flag of

the United States really an older emblem than that of Great Britain. The naval ensign is called union jack in America as well as England.

The flag of Italy is red, white and green, three large vertical bars, the center or white stripe bearing a shield with a cross. The Japanese flag for the man-of-war is a red sun with rays reaching over a white ground. The flag of China was, of course, the dragon on a yellow ground, but the new flag of the Chinese republic is red with a blue corner on which is a 12-pointed white star, signifying completeness. Another ensign striped rose, yellow, blue, white and black, also is described as one of the new banners of China.

The German colors are red, white and black. The merchant flag has three horizontal bars. The German man of war carries a white flag with a black cross and the eagle, and in the corner the three colors with another cross. The merchant flag of Mexico is like the Italian flag except that it has no emblem. The colors of Norway are red, white and blue, the device a cross. The flag of France is the red, white and blue, or the tricolor—three vertical bars. The Belgian flag is red, black and yellow. The flag of Austria-Hungary, for a man of war has red and white bars with a yellow, and the merchant flag has half of one bar green and a second coat of arms. The flag of Greece is blue and white in horizontal bars with a white cross on a blue ground in the corner. The Russian man of war carries a white flag with a blue cross from corner to corner, and the merchant flag is red, blue and white in three horizontal bars. The Spanish flag is red and yellow, the man of war adding a coat of arms to the horizontal bars. The flag of Sweden is a yellow cross on a blue ground and of Switzerland a white cross on a red ground. The Turkish flag is a white star and crescent on a red ground. The flag of Holland is blue, white and red in three horizontal bars.

The flags of the South American countries are all interesting. Brazil shows a yellow diamond on a pale green ground, and in the center of the diamond a pale blue sphere with a motto. The flag of Uruguay has dark blue and white horizontal bars and a rising sun with rays in the corner. Argentina's flag is pale blue and white, three bars, with a sun with rays on the middle bar.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

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ALONE WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL those great characters that stand as milestones marking the progress of humanity toward universal brotherhood and liberty have testified in word and deed to the incomparable value of solitary communion with the one good, called God. These have made their unity with Truth and Love of first consideration and what they have achieved for themselves and others has been the natural result of the wisdom and strength with which they have been inspired in this intimate individual relation to Spirit.

That the one way of salvation through which humanity may overcome every phase of evil and limitation is wholly mental, and that it is to be gained through just this solitary prayerful meditation is clearly Christian. The way to conquer the world, the flesh and the devil is never through a reliance upon the educated intellect or human will. Neither can the way of deliverance be shut to any one because of a lack of this. This way is in the activity of such spiritual thought as takes into consideration the reality and supremacy, the omnipresence and eternality of the infinite good. Those who have dared to withdraw from material conditions and conclusions long enough to establish a consciousness in harmony with the spiritual law of love and have maintained this consciousness when

again facing the problems of the world have given abundant proof that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

The great necessity of the Christian's warfare through which he attains to a present peace and freedom which indicates that the kingdom of heaven is indeed at hand is to be rid of the earthly elements which materialize consciousness. The purification of thought and heart is the first and last requirement, "to be carnally minded is death," wrote Paul, "but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." That there is no element which can adversely influence the consciousness and life in harmony with spiritual law is the inspiration of Christian faith, for this fact enables the individual to understand and to demonstrate the infinity and omnipotence of good and to dwell secure in the "secret place of the Most High."

The fact that man's individual relation to Spirit wholly exempts him from the influence of evil and enables him to act with unlimited wisdom and power, at the same time opening to him every opportunity of good, is made plain in the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings show how God is synonymous with Infinite Truth and therefore with Mind. They show how the phenomena of evil, having no place in the God who is good, have in reality no substance, but arise and exist only as the phases of the

earnal thought which is opposed to God or Truth, and which has no real claim to the term mind. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is found the basic statement, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all (page 469), and again on page 330 "Mind is not both good and bad, for God is Mind; therefore there is in reality one Mind only, because there is one God." The Spirit or Mind of the mighty Nazarene was the very substance of good and power and the evils of human experience being but the fabric of false assumption had inevitably to yield thereto as darkness gives place to light. The Mind that is good alone, that is synonymous with Love, which Jesus referred to as the Father or divine Principle of all, did and will accomplish them whenever present throughout all time. To partake of that Mind which was also in Christ is therefore to obtain the substance of Truth

They did not waste their time or strive to show their cleverness in discussing whether life were worth living, but found every precious moment of it so without seeking, and with no thought that they were doing anything worth remark.—James Russell Lowell.

and to find a complete salvation. This spiritualization of thought and life exchanges the false for the true. It is the adoption of man's birthright and nothing can prevent its accomplishment by any individual who will give to it the attention required.

It is, therefore, fundamentally necessary for the Christian disciple to acquaint himself intelligently with Truth and Love. The glamour of mortal events and personalities is an influence from which all mankind must sooner or later awaken and until one is so attuned to the spiritual facts as to pierce the mist and see the actual presence of Truth alone it seems necessary for him to take considerable time to himself in which he may think long and carefully of spiritual things. In this work he will naturally find the greatest help from the lives and teachings of those who have had most to do with the demonstration of spiritual law. The study of the Scriptures is in this way mainly valuable. They unfold the actuality of man in relation to God and show his divinely derived power and freedom, and in the contemplation of these teachings one comes to see his real selfhood and attains to a nobler and more helpful outlook upon all life. There is no path of peace but that which recognizes true selfhood and cultivates its better acquaintance and expression, for true self-

hood is in every case the reflection of the one creator, which is divine Intelligence and Love.

Whereas the work which each individual is required to do solitary and apart is indispensable if he is to divorce himself from personalities and the elements of materialism and gain a clear sense of spirit; it sooner or later becomes instinctive to realize that one is at all times in the presence of God alone, for one comes to discover the nature of God as infinite Truth expressed in all manifestations of Life. The constant recognition of all things in relation to divine Principle is peculiar to those who have felt and maintained their own unity with good, and is the basis of the calm assurance which has always distinguished those who have led mankind into greater freedom. Those who have gained this spiritual poise manifest marvelous endurance while generally active in the interest of others. Their source of repose is none the less real because entirely spiritual. In increasing degree they realize the practical truth uttered by the Psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." This was the way pointed out by him who drank of the fountains of Truth and Love in the lonely vigils upon the hills of Galilee and who said, "my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 3, 1912

Tomorrow, July 4, will be observed officially throughout the United States as Independence day, and no newspaper will be issued from this office

The Presidential Nominations

TAKEN at first blush, the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore is as disappointing to many Democrats as the renomination at Chicago of William Howard Taft was to many Republicans, although it is true that there is less of factionalism and personal bitterness to the former. In each case another choice would have been far more pleasing to a very considerable and respectable minority in the leadership and rank and file of the respective parties. However, disappointment is usual in such circumstances, and people experienced in political history as well as seasoned political campaigners are always disposed to minimize the first outbreaks of discontent and dissatisfaction, and to discount them.

Thus far the public has heard comparatively little concerning the real merits of the case for Mr. Taft or for Mr. Wilson. The contest at Baltimore, like the contest at Chicago, was conducted along negative lines. In each case criticism was dispensed far more plentifully than credit. The activities of those in the forefront of the struggle were directed more toward bringing out the weak points in the opposition than the strong points on their own side. The struggle has been mostly a personal one. Issues were lost sight of in the heat of partisanship. The welfare of the country was not always considered when the individual was under discussion.

Another factor must enter into and become an important element of the situation. The campaign that has been in progress so far has dealt with the less substantial phases of political controversy, and is merely preliminary to the real campaign that is to come. Very soon men must give way to measures. What they stand for will take precedence of what is said about them. The people are learning to review political events and to weigh political conditions for themselves. There will be much alteration and revision of opinion as the campaign proceeds. Those who believe that fundamentally popular judgment is righteous judgment will be willing to leave it there. Platforms may be conceived in able minds and principles may be set forth by able pens, but the unpretentious yet penetrating scrutiny of the public eye will discover and appraise words and sentences and planks at their true value.

The thing for all good citizens to do is to contemplate the political field with the broadest vision of which they are capable. Let them disregard prejudices, ignore all that has been said in anger and measure in their own consciences, as they are given light to do it, the good purposes they can serve by raising the nation and its interests and the welfare of democracy in its highest and broadest sense above all personal or petty considerations.

Electricity on the Farms

IF THE great irrigation projects in the West had stopped at the transformation of desert stretches into fertile fields they would have been worth many times their cost. They have made available to husbandry thousands of square miles of valleys and mountain sides, pronounced hopelessly arid by early explorers and geographers, thus adding immensely to the producing capacity and wealth of the nation. Twenty-nine of these projects have been undertaken by the government involving an expenditure of \$63,470,000. Since the beginning of actual work eight years ago 7000 miles of canals have been dug and more than nineteen miles of tunnels have been constructed. In addition, and in direct connection with the irrigation projects, there have been 570 miles of road and 1700 miles of telephone line construction. And beyond all this there are now in operation 275 miles of power transmission lines serving all manner of purposes from lighting the country highways and village, town and city streets, to turning the wheels of the neighborhood grist mill.

The availability of this power formed the text of an interesting and instructive paper read by Putnam A. Bates at the recent convention of the National Institute of Electrical Engineers. It would seem from the statements presented that the cheap power developed from the great dams, or from the numerous drops in the main canals, is now utilized for the operation of trolley lines which reach out to the rural districts of the reclaimed territory, bringing the farmer into close touch with community life and with the markets. This power operates numerous industrial plants for storing, handling and manufacturing the raw products of the farm. It is, of course, put to all the usual uses in towns and cities, while it is employed freely in lighting the farm homestead and outhouses and for domestic heating purposes. It is applied to the pumping and distribution of water, to dairying, to the chopping of fodder, to laundry work, canning, etc.

Of even wider interest than all this, however, are the conclusions reached by electricians in general regarding the application of electricity to farms in parts of the country where irrigation canals and dams are not available for power production. Practically all that the farmers in the reclaimed country have within their reach may be obtained by farmers everywhere, if the policy of water conservation now so widely and earnestly advocated shall be carried out. There is throughout the entire agricultural area of the United States and Canada potential water power sufficient to meet, and more than meet, every present or prospective need. All that is necessary is that the flow of the water shall be regulated by the construction of reservoirs and dams, and that the power thus made available shall be developed and distributed. The power is all there now, lying idle or going to waste, awaiting the touch of intellect and energy that will bring it into activity and usefulness.

It is expected that the peach crop of Georgia this year will call for about 5000 railway cars. It is, then, we take it, all that its name implies.

The time of year is approaching when many heads of families will be disposed to think that if it isn't one thing or another it is a dog license.

BEFORE and since young Tom Carlyle, bent upon obtaining useful knowledge at any cost to himself, tramped seventy miles of rugged Scotch roadway from his humble home to Edinburgh University, all the world has loved a plucky student. That is, all the world that is really worth while. Some of the greatest scholars, some of the best men the modern age has known, have obtained their schooling through self-sacrifice and personal hardship. England points to many striking examples. Because of the conditions under which they have been compelled to struggle, their newness, their rawness, their undeveloped resources, intellectually as well as materially, the United States and Canada are able to show a longer list of individual triumphs in this particular. But there is not a nation in existence that does not dwell with satisfaction upon the name and memory of men who through sheer determination, and against every adverse circumstance, have acquired knowledge, and made good use of it in proportion to the struggle the acquisition of it involved. Abraham Lincoln, lying face downward before a wood fire in a log cabin and reading one of the two or three books within his reach, stands as an object lesson and an inspiration to the youth of two hemispheres.

They are talking in Ohio now of a young man, a graduate of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, who literally shoveled his way through college. He has won the degree of civil engineer from both Adelbert and Case schools, and has paid all of his five years' expenses himself and out of wages earned by hard manual labor. He lives in Ashtabula. There he obtained a position as fireman on the main line of the Lake Shore railroad which operates accommodation trains between that town and Cleveland. In the morning, it is told, the young man put on his overalls, placed his school books in the engine cab and stoked to the end of the trip. At Cleveland he put in his day at the college. In the evening he stoked his way back to Ashtabula. His school vacations were spent altogether at work.

The young man does not pose as a hero and he is not presented as a hero. He has done only what hundreds of other young men are doing in the United States and Canada every year; that is, he has only "worked his way" through college. His case is peculiar only because of the line of work he elected to engage in. It is instructive as going to show that some way to the desired end is open to every boy and young man who is earnestly bent upon making his way in education or in any other line. Nothing on earth can prevent the plucky youth from succeeding, assuming that his goal is a worthy one. And nothing on earth can prevent the world from honoring him for every trial and temptation he has met and overcome and every rebuff and bruise he has received and ignored and smiled at along the way. It is a fine thing for humanity and for civilization that there are new Tom Carlyles asserting themselves in the world every day.

Open Route to Panama

IN ALL tie-ups of land transportation agencies the strikers have found out by stern experience that vehicles carrying mail and thus distributing news, commercial paper and the indispensable for modern communities must not be interfered with. Uncle Sam if necessary will use the army to secure right of way and freedom of movement for private letters, public journals and documents necessary for conduct of business. The same principle, if necessary, will be asserted in connection with the strike of longshoremen. States and cities must deal with most of the local problems involved; but with one the federal government is solely concerned, namely keeping traffic open with officials and employees in the Panama Zone. At all costs they are to be fed and cared for as in the past. If regular crews cannot be found for ships steaming from New York that are directly in the service of the zone's workers then the federal government will use men of the navy for the purpose, precisely as the French government recently manned a steamer, carrying mails from France to New York, with men from the national fleet.

Government officials as trustees for all kinds and conditions of citizens and sworn to enforce law and protect all citizens cannot permit the collective functions which they are set to protect to be halted by the self-regarding assertion of only a fraction of the community. The legitimacy of this official point of view always impresses even radical agitators if perchance they are elected to high office and endowed with official power. Mutual guarantees of right and obedience to duty having been pledged by Washington officials and by Americans resident in Panama and Uncle Sam having assumed full control of the zone, he is bound to keep open lines of communication between it and the United States. Naturally the navy is called upon when action lies in its sphere; and in this case the work demanded of enlisted men is not technical and martial but general and muscular.

IT IS SURELY a sign of returning order in the southern republic that two of its most daring railroad projects, the Durango-Mazatlan and the Balsas-Pacific extensions, have once more been taken up with the apparently assured prospect of success. During the revolution the states of Sinaloa and Guerrero were among the worst sufferers, largely owing to the lack of railroad communication with the capital and the larger centers. From a strategic point of view the two railroads are of vital importance to the federal government. According to consular reports the chief engineer of the Mexican lines when in Durango recently said that the completion of the line to its Pacific terminus at Mazatlan was assured and that the work would soon be started. The 700-foot bridge now under construction across El Chico gorge, not far west of Durango city, will prove a fit gateway to the road which when completed will be justly described as one of the finest things done in modern engineering. The grade maintained throughout will be only 2 per cent, which until quite recently seemed utterly impracticable, given the precipitous slope of the Pacific side, and it was only after many surveys that the problem was solved. The sierras are to be crossed at an altitude of 9500 feet, the time required will be fully six years and the cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. Many and wonderful are the engineering and scenic features of this road and many more its commercial and

A Plucky Western College Student

strategic points, for it will provide the busiest port of the west coast of Mexico with railroad connection for Mexico City, the center and south of the republic and especially the United States, both by way of El Paso and Laredo, while it will give Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and, pending the completion of the Orient railroad, even Chihuahua a direct outlet to the Pacific. Incidentally it will give Mexico a third transcontinental railroad, with termini at Mazatlan and Matamoros.

Of even greater importance, perhaps, is the projected construction of a railroad from Balsas to the Pacific, at Zihuanatejo and Acapulco. The original scheme of cutting clear across the sierra and utilizing the automobile road to Chilpanzingo, capital of Guerrero, has been abandoned as altogether fantastic, and the present scheme for which the concessionaires, an English company, are now raising \$40,000,000 gold, makes a long detour following the banks of the Balsas river and reaching the Pacific at Zihuanatejo where it will connect with a railroad now under construction from Acapulco. Even so, it is pronounced a colossal undertaking from the engineering point of view, though nothing would seem too arduous a task when it is a question of opening up what is regarded as one of the most highly mineralized parts of the world, the state of Guerrero, and the restoration of the pristine glories of the magnificent harbor of Acapulco, one of the best in the entire Pacific and once the entrepot of the riches of Spain's far eastern possessions.

REPRESENTATIVE WARBURTON of Washington has been seeking to obtain an amendment to the general appropriation bill that would provide sufficient funds for the construction of a good road through Rainier forest to the boundary line of the national park. Such a mountain road as that projected would open up to the ordinary tourist a new and interesting route through one of the most beautifully picturesque stretches of territory in America. The matter has been presented to the appropriations committee eloquently and forcibly. Several of the committeemen sympathize with the project and have expressed themselves in favor of granting the desired appropriation, but it cannot be disguised from Representative Warburton or from his friends that the outlook is unfavorable. In the first place, the cry at present is for economy; if this were not the motto of the hour, however, there would still be an even greater obstacle. Such a precedent as this appropriation would create is feared by Congress. The moment the government exhibits a disposition to go into road building it will be flooded with applications just as appealing as that under consideration at present.

Mr. Warburton, realizing that he must contend with great difficulties and that he probably will be unsuccessful, has presented to the Commercial Club of Tacoma an alternative that has genuine merit. He is of the opinion that the next best thing to do will be to get the right of way ceded by the government to the county so that the latter may take the work of construction in its own hands and carry it through rapidly to completion.

If Tacoma and Pierce county shall take up this matter, assuming that the government surrenders jurisdiction over the highway, it will relieve the situation all around. Many improvements, both in road and waterway construction, greatly needed in different parts of the country, are held back in the hope that the government in some way or another at some time or another will come to the rescue and furnish the necessary funds. In a majority of such cases it would be more economical for the communities, districts or states interested to do this construction and at their own cost. The alternative that Representative Warburton offers the Tacoma Commercial Club is far better than the original proposition. One, if pressed, is certain to construct a good road through the Rainier forest; the other, if clung to, is likely to postpone indefinitely an enterprise that should be carried out without delay.

THE discussion going on through the columns of several contemporaries at present with regard to the relations that exist and the relations that should exist between housekeepers and domestic help may lead to good results, especially if representatives of the latter are invited to take a more active part. Much, if not practically all, that is said on this subject is ex parte. This is regrettable, because a great deal that is said on the side of the housekeeper should be heard by the householder. Latterly there have been many admissions from the former of faults alleged by the latter as an excuse for her own shortcomings, as there have been many evidences of a growing disposition on the part of the mistress everywhere to improve the social condition of the maid.

But, as already intimated, the promise of better things is practically withheld from the ears of those who should be first to hear it. The discussion of the situation from the housekeeper's point of view takes place usually under circumstances that preclude the householder from following or profiting by it. Among themselves the mistresses are agreed, speaking generally, that the level of the domestic worker should be raised, and, between themselves, the mistresses are strongly in favor of the introduction of many reforms looking to that end, but they talk it all over among and between themselves rather than with the maids.

It would seem that as a long and a necessary step toward an understanding that will make housekeeping in this country less burdensome to housekeepers and domestic service less objectionable to working women, they should be brought together for a free, frank and full discussion of all the points of difference. It is known that the housekeepers of the country suffer for lack of competent help; it is almost as well known that a very large percentage of the really competent among working women abhor domestic service because of the conditions under which as a rule it must be performed. Among the observant and thoughtful housekeepers of the country there is at present a growing recognition of the justice of many of the objections raised against housework, and there is a growing desire to remove the cause. This being the case, one great barrier in the way of reconciliation between mistress and maid is in course of demolition. It remains only for the housekeepers who feel sincerely that the domestic helper should be put upon a higher plane to unite in putting and keeping her there. If they will do this it will not be long before housework will be more acceptable to women who must earn their own living than shop work or mill work.

A Highway Through Rainier Forest

Housekeepers and Domestic Help

Opening Up Western Mexico